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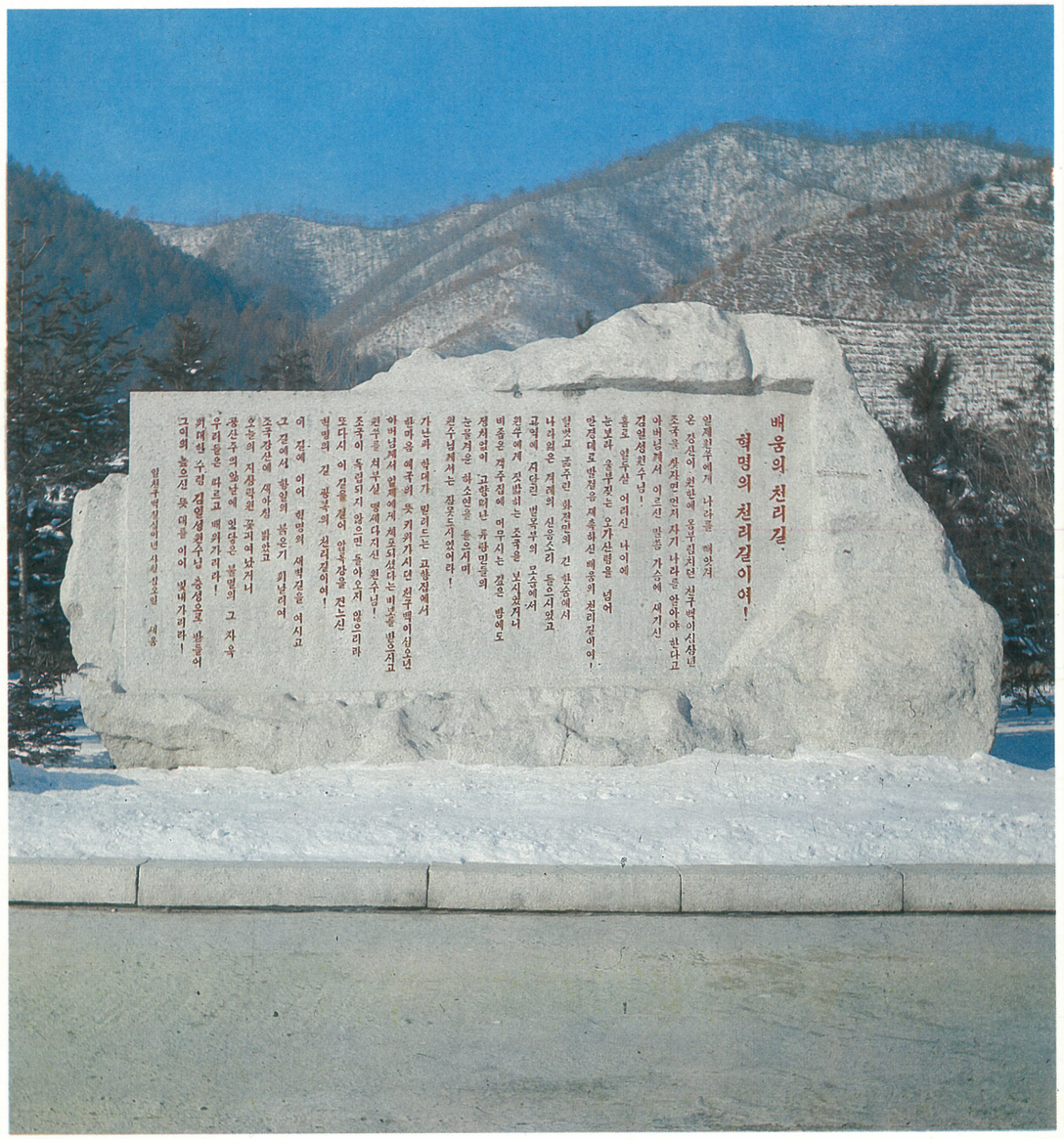


배움의 천리길, 혁명의 천리길

일제침략자에게 나라를 빼앗겨
온 강산이 원한에 울부짖던 시기
조국을 찾겠다면 머리 치기 나라를 앗아야 한다고
아버님께서 어르신 말씀 가슴에 새기신
김일성주석님!
홀로 앞두산 어리신 나이에
눈보라 울부짖는 오가산령을 넘어
만전대로 발전을 제촉하신 해공의 천리길이여!
달빛고 조국과 화점만의 긴 한숨에서
나라잃은 겨레의 신음소리 들으시었고
고향에 저당권 벌목부의 모습에서
위주에게 짓밟히는 조국을 모시었겨니
비종으로 경주집에 머무시는 것은 밤에도
정치범이 고향땅난 동포형제들의
눈물겨운 하소연을 들으시며
원수님께서는 잠못드시었어라!

가난과 락대가 밀려드는 고향전에서
꿈에 웅 에주려 뜻 키워가시던 청구백이십오년
아버님께서 일제에게 체포되었다는 비보를 받으시고
원수를 처부신 평제다지신 원주님!
조국이 독립되지 않으면 돌아오지 않으리라
도다시 이 길을 걸어 앞두국정을 건노신
혁명의 길 광복의 천리길이여!

이 길에 이어 련맹의 새벽길을 여시고
그 길에서 항일의 붉은기 휘날리며
조국광산에 새아침 밝았고
온 누리 지상락원 꽃피여 났거니
광산주의 앞날에 일당운 불멸의 그 자욱
우리들은 따르고 배워가리라!
카데릴 수령 김일성원수님 충성으로 받들어
그이의 높으신 뜻 대를 이어 빛내가리라!

일천구백칠십년대 시인 심오진 새옹

The great leader President Kim Il Sung attending the Sixth Congress of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea

Talks between President Kim Il Sung and President A. Milton Obote

Goodwill Mission of Ugandan People

At the invitation of Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a Party and government delegation of the Republic of Uganda headed by His Excellency Dr. A. Milton Obote, President of the Uganda People's Congress and President of the Republic of Uganda, paid an official goodwill visit to our country from December 1 to 4 last year.

During its stay in our country, the delegation was warmly welcomed by our people.

Its visit to our country was a historic event in developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries onto a new higher stage.

President A. Milton Obote presents President Kim Il Sung with gift

Over 100,000 working Pyongyangites give hearty welcome to the goowill mission of the Ugandan people along the routes.

Looking Back on the Glorious Path

The Pyongyang Maternity Hospital

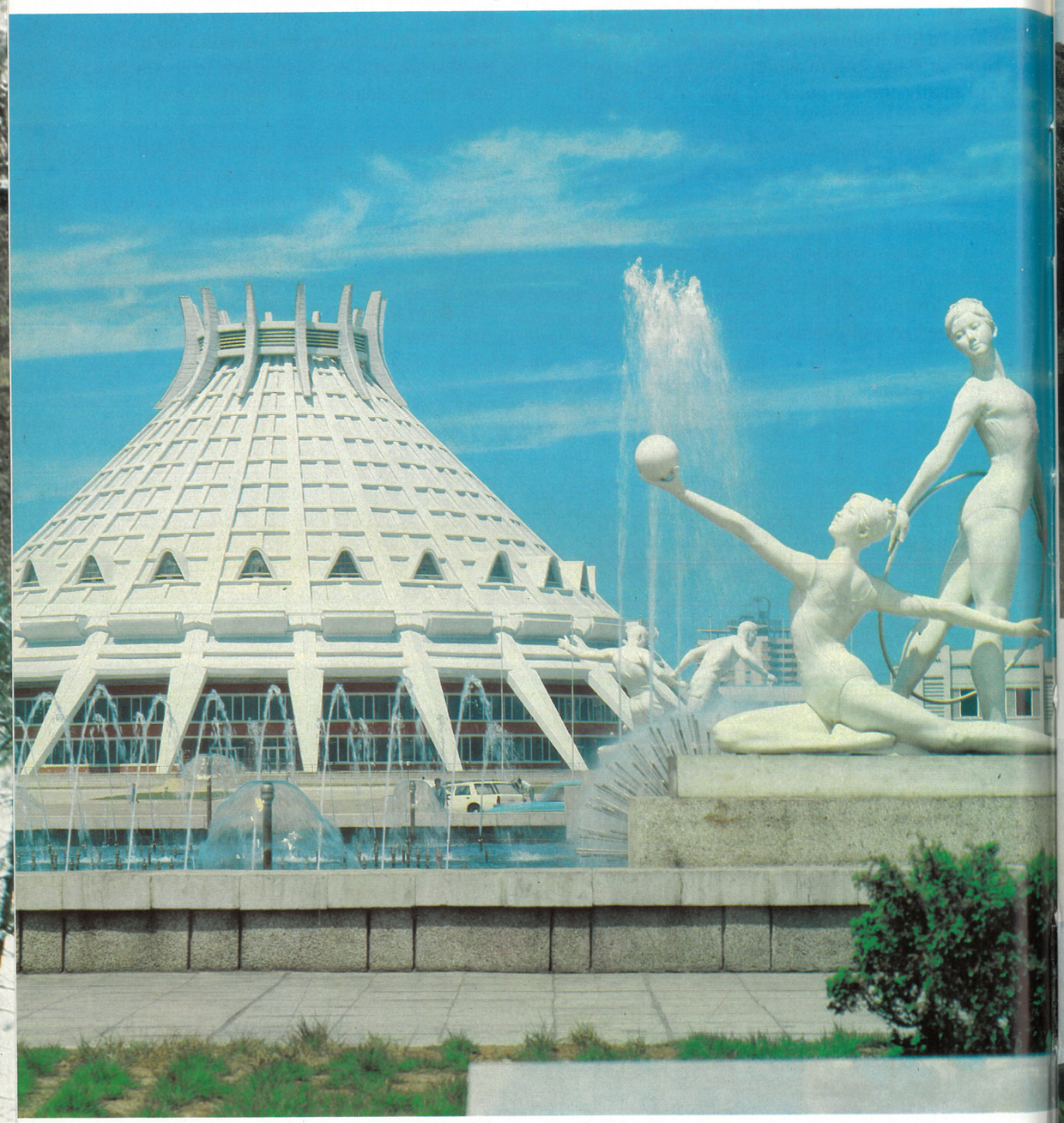
Our country, a people's paradise, is turning better to live in under the wise guidance of the glorious Party centre which is striving to put into reality the far-reaching plan of the great leader.

The Changgwang Street, the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital, the Grand People's Study House, the Chongryu Restaurant and other grand monumental creations rose one after another and mountains of muck and dirt are carried into the sea from the Unryul Mine to turn it into land.

The flame of overall automation kindled at the Hwanghae Iron Works has spread all over the country, relieved the working people from hard work and enabled them to live a happy life, doing pleasant and gainful work.

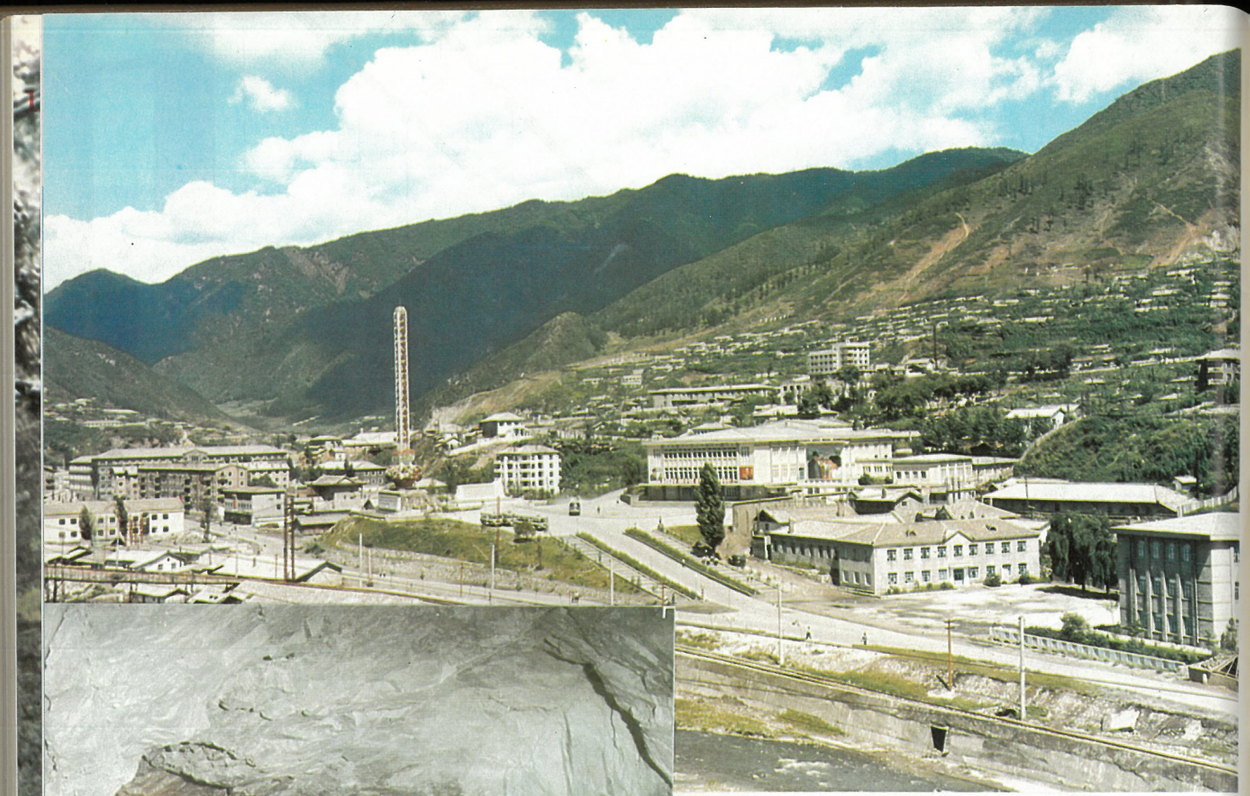
Today our people look back with high pride on the glorious path they have traversed adding lustre to this era under the wise guidance of the Party centre which is pushing forward the revolution and construction with unflagging energy and stubborn sweep, planning new audacious operations one after another with his genius.

Part of apartment houses in the new Changgwang Street

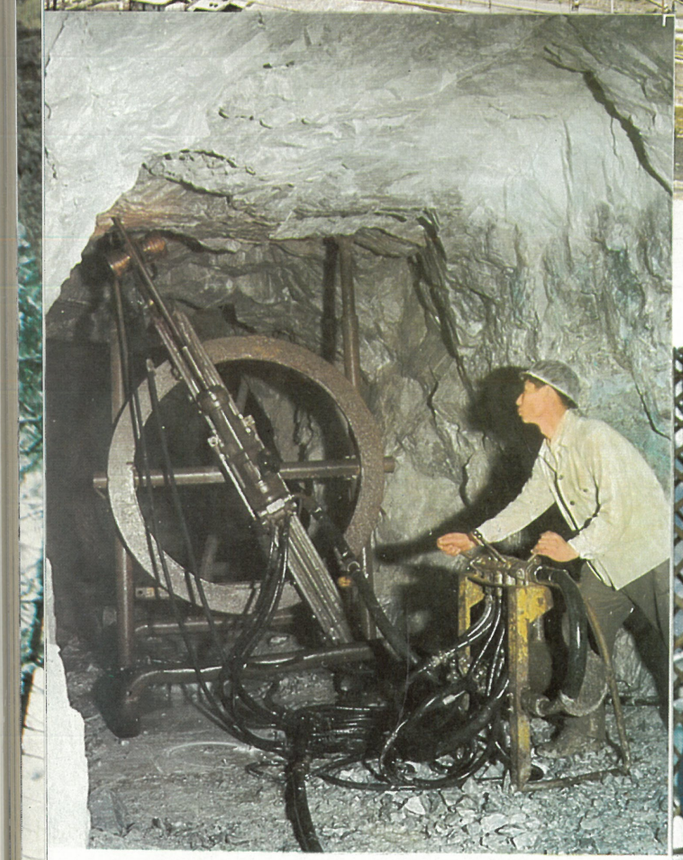


The outer view of the grand ice rink newly built in the capital city, Pyongyang

The suspension-bridge belt conveyor (above) and the long-distance belt conveyor (below) of the Unryul Mine



Part of the Komdok miners' settlement



Mechanized work at the face

The day's work is over

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FRONT COVER: Triplets are growing up happily under the loving care of the Party

INSIDE FRONT COVER: The poem-inscribed monument erected in Hwapyong County of Chagang Province to hand down from generation to generation the immortal story of the great leader President Kim Il Sung's one thousand-*ri* journey for learning, one thousand-*ri* journey for revolution, made in his childhood

BACK COVER: Frostwork around the Ryongwang Pavilion

KIM IL SUNG

New Year Address

January 1 1982

Comrades,

We have victoriously wound up the battle of the first year of the general march for the implementation of the decision of the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and greet the hopeful New Year 1982.

On the joyous New Year's Day, the urban and rural communities of the whole country and all homes are overflowing with joy and happiness of the people who enjoy a fruitful life to their hearts' content under the care of our Party, and all our working people are firmly determined to fight on more stoutly along the road of victory shown by the Party.

Greeting the year 1982 which will shine with new victories and honour, I offer warm congratulations to our heroic working class, cooperative farmers, valiant men and officers of the People's Army, working intellectuals and all other sections of the people who are launching out on the New Year's vigorous march with warm enthusiasm and high loyalty to the Party and the revolution.

Seeing the New Year in, I extend militant greetings to the revolutionaries, youth and students, patriotic democrats and people from all other walks of life in south Korea who are fighting valorously for the democratization of south Korean society and the reunification of the country in defiance of the military fascists' harsh repression.

I send wholehearted greetings to the 700,000 Koreans in Japan and all other Korean nationals abroad who are greeting the New Year in far-away foreign lands looking towards the socialist homeland as the beacon of hope, and wish them greater happiness in the coming year.

1981 was a year of glorious struggle for carrying into effect the grand programme of socialist construction put forward by our Party at its Sixth Congress.

Last year our heroic working class and the entire toiling people who are boundlessly loyal to the Party and the revolution carried on the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions vigorously under the militant slogan "Let us all march forward to carry out the decision of the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea!" and thus made great progress in the work of modelling the whole of society on the Juche idea.

Last year the work of revolutionizing and working-classizing the whole of society made good headway in an atmosphere of political upsurge. In the course of the fruitful struggle to carry out the decision of the Sixth Party Congress, the revolutionary enthusiasm of the working people ran very

high, the popular masses' faith in the Party further deepened and the unity of our revolutionary ranks in thinking and purpose became as firm as a rock. The entire people are firmly united around the Party with one mind and one will and go through fire and water to implement its lines and policies. This is a proud trait of our society today.

Last year great successes were registered in socialist economic construction.

Through its mass technical innovation movement and devoted labour endeavours, our heroic working class developed industrial production rapidly and built a large number of grand monumental structures in all parts of the country. Our farming population infinitely faithful to the Party successfully overcame the adverse weather conditions and raised crops well in keeping with the requirements of the Juche farming method. Thus, they reaped a splendid harvest. In hearty response to the Party's call for greater fish catch, our plucky fishermen worked vigorously and scored an unusually big success in the winter fishing season.

All people came out to step up production and construction work and carry on the technical revolution actively, with the result that the Juche-orientation, modernization and scientization of the national economy made good progress and the country's economic power increased further.

Last year witnessed a brilliant success in the building of socialist culture, too. School education made further progress, the cultural and technical levels of the working people rose considerably, and many excellent works of literature and art were created. Our scientists and technicians, in particular, conducted energetic research work strictly from the Juche standpoint and made various inventions and registered successes in their researches, which are of great significance in economic construction and in the development of national culture.

The valiant men and officers of our People's Army and People's Security Forces carried out the Party's military line thoroughly. Thus, they improved the combat readiness of their units, increased their combat power in every way, frustrated the enemy's military provocations at every step and creditably guarded the country's line of defence and the gains of the revolution.

All the victories and successes achieved in the revolutionary struggle and construction work last year were a result of the devoted struggle waged by the entire people under the correct leadership of and in close unity around our Party.

Our workers, farmers, soldiers, working intellectuals and all the rest of the people displayed boundless loyalty to the Party and the revolution in scoring great achievements in the first year of the struggle to implement the decision of the Sixth Party Congress. For this I would like to express warm thanks to them.

Comrades,

1982 is a year of great significance which marks the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army and the start of the armed struggle against the Japanese imperialists by the young Korean communists.

The start of the anti-Japanese armed struggle by the young communists of Korea was a historic event which advanced our people's national-liberation movement and the Korean communist movement to a new higher stage. During the past half century since the first gun report in the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle, our revolution has followed a proud road shining with victory and glory and advanced to a very high stage where the modelling of the whole society on the Juche idea is the order of the day.

This year we should bring about a new, great upswing in all fields of the revolution and construction, so that a remarkable progress is made in the modelling of the whole society on the Juche idea and this meaningful year becomes most brilliant in the history of our people's revolutionary struggle.

Striving devotedly for the completion of the revolutionary cause of Juche started by the young Korean communists is a sacred duty of our Party members and working people. All of them should

arm themselves with the Juche idea, the revolutionary idea of our Party, and fully display great loyalty to the Party and the revolution and revolutionary enthusiasm, thus making a high political atmosphere prevail in the whole country and working new wonders and innovations on all fronts of socialist construction.

The most important task facing us in socialist economic construction this year is to push on actively with the grand nature-remaking projects. Upholding the decision of the Fourth Plenary Meeting of the Sixth Party Central Committee, we should make energetic efforts this year to carry out the four nature-remaking tasks—tideland reclamation, cultivation of new land and construction of the Nampo Lock Gate and the Taechon Power Station.

These tasks are grand nature-remaking projects to enlarge our territory and convert our country into a more beautiful and better land for the people. They are a work honourable and worthy to develop our socialist system and hasten the complete victory of socialism and national reunification. This year the whole Party, the whole country and the entire people should turn out as one in the struggle to carry out these four tasks.

All builders and assistants who come out for this work in response to the call of the Party should perform brilliant feats of labour on all sites of construction. To do so, they should display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude, with great pride and a high sense of honour in participating in the worthwhile struggle to build the structures of lasting value for the prosperity and development of the country.

The great nature-remaking projects are a gigantic undertaking which requires large amounts of materials, equipment and manpower. In all fields of the national economy precedence should be given to the production and supply of cement, steel and various other materials, machinery and equipment needed in these projects. They should give powerful material, technical and labour assistance in these projects by tapping every reserve and possibility.

We should wage an energetic struggle to carry out this year's assignments of the Second Seven-Year Plan ahead of schedule in all fields of the national economy.

There are only three years to go in the Second Seven-Year Plan. Only when we work well this year, can we open up wide vistas for the preschedule fulfilment of this plan. This year in all fields and all units of the national economy we should put production on a high, normal basis through a powerful mass technical innovation movement and a meticulous organization of economic work, and fulfil the state plans without fail daily, monthly, quarterly and in all indices.

This year we should exert our primary efforts to attain the goal of the chemical industry. Attaining this goal has great importance in developing light industry and agriculture rapidly and raising the people's living standards still more.

This year the chemical industry should make the maximum use of the existing production capacities and reconstruct and expand some of the production facilities to bring about a new turn in the manufacture of chemical products including chemical fibres, chemical fertilizers and synthetic resin. Along with this, we should build many small and medium-sized chemical factories to increase the production of various kinds of auxiliary raw materials, chemical drugs and paints.

The metallurgical industry is one of the most important branches to which we should direct our efforts this year. Only when we reach the production goal of the metallurgical industry by directing our efforts to it can we meet the ever-increasing demands for iron and steel and nonferrous metals and rapidly develop various branches of the national economy.

This year we should give definite priority to the production of mineral ores by concentrating efforts on large, promising iron and nonferrous-metal mines, and markedly increase the output of steel, rolled steel and nonferrous metals by improving and reinforcing the equipment for metal production. In particular, we should increase the operation of the existing Juche-based facilities for iron production, extend the output of coking and calcined coal and actively introduce a new method of coke production to make the ferrous metallurgy more independent.

To raise the people's living standard steadily is an invariable policy of our Party and one of the basic tasks of socialist economic construction put forward by the Party at its Sixth Congress.

Only when the people's life is steadily improved will we be able to bring the advantages of our socialist system into full play and press forward with the revolution and construction work. Today we have the solid economic foundations for fully meeting the increasing needs of the people in life. If all leading personnel make effective use of the existing economic foundations with a correct view about the people, they can make our people far better off.

This year we should bring about a new change in grain production by thoroughly implementing the farming-first policy and devote efforts to the fishing industry to catch more fish. Meanwhile, we should develop light industry so rapidly as to increase the production of mass consumer goods remarkably and build more houses and cultural and welfare establishments in towns and villages in an all-mass movement. By so doing, we should better solve the problem of food, clothing and shelter for the people.

In order to push forward socialist economic construction successfully, we should improve the guidance and administration of the national economy.

Last year our Party took the radical step of reorganizing the system of guiding industry in keeping with the requirement of the developing realities. The new system of industrial guidance is the best system of industrial guidance which is of our own style. It makes it possible to fully apply the Taean work system by bringing the economic guidance closer to the realities and correctly combining the unified central guidance and the local initiative. This year we must raise the functions and role of the state bodies of economic guidance including the provincial committees for economic guidance in keeping with the requirements of the new system of industrial guidance, improve the work method of the leading economic workers, and thus bring about a marked change in economic guidance.

Vigorously carrying out the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions is the decisive earnest of success in socialist construction.

On the basis of the successes achieved in the three revolutions, this year the Party organizations at all levels and the three-revolution teams should develop these revolutions in depth and carry on the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement and the movement to follow the example of the unassuming heroes effectively. In this way, they will see to it that the revolutionary spirit pervades the whole of society and a new upswing takes place in all fields of socialist construction.

At present, our people's revolutionary enthusiasm and fighting spirit is running very high, and the general situation in the country is also very good. All the Party organizations and leading personnel should organize and carry out all work in a responsible way in the attitude of the master of the revolution, and should actively rouse the revolutionary zeal and creative initiative of the masses, thereby bringing about brilliant victories in this year's work.

To fight for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country is the greatest national task for all Korean people.

Last year the south Korean people, youth and students waged a tenacious anti-fascist, democratic struggle for the right to existence and national reunification in the teeth of unprecedented fascist repression. Our overseas nationals from all walks of life widely took part in the struggle to achieve national concord and union and form a great national united front under the banner of national reunification.

The struggle waged for national reunification at home and abroad last year clearly proved the correctness and vitality of the new reunification

proposal advanced by the Sixth Congress of our Party. The aspirations for national reunification are growing among the broad sections of our compatriots with each passing day, and the dawn of reunification is approaching.

This year all the fellow countrymen in the north, the south and abroad should energetically struggle in firmer unity, regardless of the difference in ideology, social system, party affiliation and political view, to open up a new phase on the way to national reunification. To do so they should check and foil the "two Koreas" plot of the partitionists and establish the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

It is a consistent revolutionary line of our Party to strengthen solidarity with the international revolutionary forces.

Last year our Party and the Government of our Republic registered great results in the foreign relations by conducting positive external activities under the banner of independence, friendship and peace. Last year the Symposium of NonAligned and Other Developing Countries on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production was held in our country and heads of state and personages of different social circles from various countries visited our country. As a result, friendship and cooperation among the countries of the new-emerging forces further developed and the international solidarity of our revolution grew stronger.

Today loud voices are raised on the international scene to expose and condemn the US imperialists' moves of aggression and intervention in our country, and a powerful solidarity movement is going on in support of our people's cause of national reunification. This greatly inspires our people.

Seeing the New Year in, I offer my warm congratulations and New Year greetings to the peoples of all countries and our friends the world over who are giving active support and encouragement to our people's revolutionary cause of socialist construction and national reunification.

This year, too, our people will strive to strengthen solidarity among the anti-imperialist, independent forces, to develop friendship and cooperation among the peoples of the newly-emerging countries and to defend world peace and security in keeping with the consistent foreign policy of our Party.

Comrades,

Our revolutionary tasks this year are very honourable and worthwhile. All the Party members and working people should continue to make innovations and advance with great revolutionary enthusiasm and high loyalty to the Party and revolution and bring about a fresh upswing in socialist construction and thus adorn this significant year with glorious victories.

Let all of us march forward vigorously to hasten the complete victory of socialism and the country's independent, peaceful reunification, firmly united behind the Party Central Committee under the revolutionary banner of the Juche idea.

Grand Function Held to Award Title of Honorary Citizen of Sarzana City, Italy, to the Great Leader President Kim Il Sung

A grand function was held at the Sarzana city hall on November 14 to award the title of honorary citizen of Sarzana City, Italy, to the great leader President Kim Il Sung with the approach of his 70th birthday.

Placed on the platform was a portrait of the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

Hung there were also flags of our country and Italy.

Displayed at the function hall were a photograph of the great leader President Kim Il Sung giving an on-the-spot guidance in the constructive work and pictures showing brilliant achievements made by our people in the revolution and construction under his wise leadership.

Present at the function were the mayor and deputy mayor of Sarzana City, Chairmen of the Sarzana Committees of the Communist Party, the Christian Democratic Party and the Socialist Democratic Party, city commanders of gendarmerie, police and army, leading officials of judicial, educational and cultural institutions and other personages of all circles in the city.

Invited there were the members of the economic delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Yun Gi Bok, Alternate Member of the Politbureau and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and members of the DPRK permanent mission at the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in Italy.

The mayor of Sarzana spoke first at the function which began with the playing of "Song of General Kim Il Sung" and the Italian national anthem.

The mayor handed to the head of the delegation the honorary citizenship card for the great leader President Kim Il Sung, a gold medal inscribed with the words "To President Kim Il Sung on his 70th birthday" and the decision of the City Assembly to confer the honorary citizenship card upon him.

The mayor said in his speech:

The City Assembly on November 11 unanimously decided to award the title of honorary citizen to respected President Kim Il Sung with the approach of his 70th birthday.

The history and achievements of the Korean people are associated with the august name of President Kim Il Sung.

He started the national-liberation struggle at an early age of 13 and became the commander of the armed forces against fascist Japan.

After Korea's liberation he founded the Workers' Party of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and built a powerful developed industrial state on the ruins after the Korean war.

The world's people highly praise the independent policy put forward by President Kim Il Sung.

On this glorious occasion of conferring the title of honorary citizen of our city upon President Kim Il Sung who enjoys high international prestige, I heartily wish him good health and a long life.

And I hope for the development of the friendly relations between Italy and the DPRK.

That day the mayor of Sarzana arranged a party in the name of the city office.

Carrying Forward Revolutionary Cause of Leader Is Decisive to the Destiny of the Revolution

Our age raises it as a historic task decisive to revolutionary development to correctly carry forward the revolutionary cause of the leader.

The revolutionary cause of the working class is, in essence, that of the leader. This is because it is the leader who starts and successfully advances the revolutionary cause of the working class and leads the struggle for its victorious completion.

Initiating the revolutionary cause of the working class means establishing a guiding idea of the revolution and preparing revolutionary forces to carry it into effect, so as to lay a new road for popular masses to victoriously advance to socialism and communism. In other words, it means opening up the true beginning of the struggle for socialism and communism.

This historic task is solved only by a leader who has uncommon intelligence and scientific insight and is able to see into the future of the revolution and recognize and creatively apply the laws of social and revolutionary developments.

The early communist movement in Korea had to undergo ordeals for the lack of an outstanding leader.

The revolutionary cause of Juche could be started and admirably carried out only after the great leader President Kim Il Sung, whom our people had and held in high esteem for the first time in several thousand years, came to lead the revolution and created the immortal Juche idea, correct guiding idea of the revolution.

Since the revolutionary cause is pioneered by the leader and the revolutionary struggle of the working class, the whole process of the struggle for socialism and communism, is the process of accomplishing the revolutionary cause of the leader, the correct solution of the problem of carrying forward the revolutionary cause is of such great importance that decides the destiny of the revolution.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The revolutionary cause of the working class is a historic cause that should be carried forward through generations to consummation."

As the great leader says, the revolutionary cause of the working class is not accomplished in the lifetime of a generation, but is a historic cause to be carried on through generations. Hence, the necessity of inheriting it.

This is primarily because of the protracted nature of the revolution.

The proletarian revolution assumes a protracted nature, because it is a gigantic enterprise which has the highest goal in human history.

Unlike previous revolutions, whose main purpose was to seize power, the proletarian revolution sets as its major goal freeing working masses from all forms of subjugation and building communist society where they can lead fully independent and creative life as true masters of society; that is, to realize complete independence of the working masses.

To accomplish this lofty task the working class should, first of all, destroy imperialism and the

exploiting system and take hold of political power; then they should eliminate the political and economic footholds of the reactionary forces and carry out radical social reforms.

Also, the working class should carry out socialist revolution and liberate the popular masses once and for all from class exploitation and oppression and establish socialist institutions. Establishment of the socialist system marks a great turning-point in the revolutionary cause of realizing the independence of the working masses.

Even after the socialist system has been established, there still remains the task of freeing working people from the shackles of outdated thinking and those of nature. In order to provide complete independence to the working masses, it is necessary to carry out three revolutions, the ideological, technical and cultural, to clear away all remnants of the old society, which restrict their independence, from all spheres of the economy, culture, ideology and morality and remould people and society along communist lines.

Following the establishment of the socialist system the three revolutions face the party and state of the working class as a basic revolutionary task to be tackled without fail.

The three revolutions have such a profound content that they cannot be easily accomplished in a short span of time.

The struggle to consummate the revolutionary cause of the working class can win final victory only by fulfilling difficult tasks at various phases, through which generations change. Hence, the necessity of carrying forward the revolutionary cause one generation after another.

This vital problem of inheriting the revolutionary cause of the leader emanates from the arduous and complicated nature of the revolution. This work is inevitably accompanied by an acute class struggle and meets desperate obstructionist manoeuvres of internal and external class enemies. Their manoeuvres never cease even though the victory of communism is near at hand.

Accordingly, if the revolution is not carried on through generations, the revolutionary gains might be lost to the enemy.

As the revolution is protracted and becomes arduous, some people might get weary and indolent. A tendency to live more comfortable lives might appear particularly among the new generation who have undergone no revolutionary ordeals. This is a very dangerous tendency because it means giving up revolution and disarming themselves before the enemy.

If these tendencies prevail, the revolutionary cause of the working class cannot be accomplished through generations.

The inheritance of the revolutionary cause of the leader poses a serious problem also in the light of what have happened in the international communist movement.

Experience shows that whenever revolutionary generations change, intriguers and traitors blinded by power emerge and work to grab party and state leadership and destroy the revolutionary cause of the leader.

Therefore, if the revolutionary cause of the leader is not firmly defended and carried forward, the revolution will be trifled with and the cause pioneered by the leader would be stopped halfway.

All this proves that inheritance of his revolutionary cause is a matter decisive to the destiny of the revolution.

In our country this problem has been perfectly solved and the revolutionary cause of Juche started by the great leader President Kim Il Sung is being carried forward splendidly.

O Dok Hun

Our Literature—New Juche-Based Human Science

Literature is a human science.

In the past many people called literature human science. But they failed to clarify correctly the fundamental problem of human science and only stressed that literature should portray man as the whole of social relations and place him in the centre of representation.

The intrinsic nature of man as a social being has been scientifically expounded by the great Juche idea for the first time in history.

The Juche idea elucidated for the first time in history that independence is vital to man, and thereby completely clarified the intrinsic nature of man and provided the key to the right solution of the fundamental problem of literature as human science, the problem of how to view and depict man.

The glorious Party centre newly clarified that our literature and arts are essentially a science on man of a new, communist type based on the Juche idea and scientifically elucidated the essence and specific features of this science.

The Party centre newly defined our human science as a literature contributing to transforming all society to meet the requirements of Juche by treating the problem of independence, the problem of independent man, and creating the image of genuine man of our new era.

It said that our literature should be a human science giving artistic answer to the question of independent man, the question of upholding human independence.

Treating the question of independence, the question of independent man, in literature means elucidating the problem of people arising in the struggle to defend and glorify their political independence; creating the image of a man of our new era means representing men living, working and struggling with the attitude of a master towards the revolution and construction, that is, men of a new type with the independent and creative stands of responsibly settling their own problems by their own efforts without being subjugated to or helped by others.

Science on man of a new, communist type newly formulated by the Party centre is a Juche-based human science fully meeting the fundamental demand of the Juche idea for placing man in the centre of all thinking and making everything serve him unlike literature in the past.

The essential content of science on man of a new, communist type lies in that it is a Juche-based human science vividly portraying independent men, communist revolutionaries, and their revolutionary life and arming people with Juche world outlook.

The centre of representation in our human science is an independent man with a socio-political life and his revolutionary life.

Man's life is essentially his activity and struggle to defend his independence.

In order to defend independence one must eliminate national and class enemies of all hues violating independence.

Human life, as mentioned above, is a struggle to get free from all manner of subjugation, a struggle to live an independent and creative life worthy of a master of nature and society, a struggle to build socialism and communism.

Therefore, only when the literature of our age, which should give a perfect answer to the question of presenting an independent man and defending his independence, depicts communist revolutionaries of a Juche type and their struggle to carry out the cause of socialism and communism can it be a genuine human science.

Literary works dealing with the human problem must always treat and settle the problem of man's political life.

This is the fundamental requirement of man's independent spirit.

People fight to defend independence because they value their political life as masters of the revolution and construction and want to glorify it.

The working life of people is an activity to create material wealth and a revolutionary struggle to implement the party policy. And it is a process of revolutionizing themselves. That is why the working people live, work and struggle with a high pride of making revolution.

That being human life, literature must treat the problem of man's political life in dealing with the human problem and profoundly elucidate it.

Only then can literary works bring forward high demand to people in their life and show them the way to a genuine life which can be eternal though momentary, the way to struggle.

Science on man of a new, communist type creates a paragon of communist revolutionaries and shows that the victory of the struggle for socialism and communism is inevitable.

Thus it gives people an understanding of the principles and laws of revolutionary struggle and rouses them to a struggle for the victory of socialism and communism.

This science is Juche-oriented and revolutionary in its character, mission, content and form.

In the past working-class parties in power carried out the work of doing away with feudal and capitalist literatures and arts rooted in old societies and building new socialist ones, along with a revolutionary struggle to abolish the old social order and establish new socialist relations.

Science on man of a new, communist type is a new type of literature and arts for the revolution, the working class and the people which overcame all the limitations of socialist literature and arts in the past and established Juche thoroughly.

Because of its essential features this science has the following fundamental characteristic:

It is a genuine human science for the revolution, the working class and the people which suits the nature of socialist and communist society and the requirements of the Juche era, a new era, in its character.

The basic mission of science on man of a new, communist type is faithfully to serve the struggle of the people to model all society on the Juche idea.

The content of this science is the struggle for the victory of the socialist and communist cause, in other words, the struggle of people to get free from all manner of subjugation and enjoy an independent and creative life as masters of nature and society, their struggle to uphold independence.

The form of this science is a new, national and popular one congenial to the taste and sentiment of the people in the Juche era when socialism and communism is built.

As seen above, science on man of a new, communist type is based on the immortal Juche idea which was found for the first time in the history of human thought and fully embodies it. This is the essential feature distinct from all other literatures and arts and human sciences generally known.

Our literature is a science on man of a communist type which regards the masses of people as the most powerful and beautiful and noblest beings and serves them.

Communist society is the highest social ideal of mankind; man of a Juche type is the paragon of

men embodying the most beautiful and loftiest ideal.

The glorious Party centre said that only genuine forerunners—genuine writers and revolutionary artistes—who love their people most ardently and devote themselves to their good can create our human science which should portray such men of a Juche type and contribute to the revolutionary education of the people.

As it said, writers who don't love their people cannot produce works for them and artistes who don't fight for the people can never create art works for them.

The Party centre, basing itself on the Juche idea fathered by the great leader President Kim Il Sung, fully clarified the theoretical and practical problems arising in making our literature and arts a real science on man of a new, communist type and perfected the theory on human science.

The correctness and greatness of its theory is eloquently proved by the brilliant achievements of our literature and arts.

There appeared the "Sea-of-Blood"-style opera, a model modern revolutionary opera congenial to socialist and communist society, for the first time in the human history of literature and arts and our literature and arts such as film, drama, literature, music, dance, fine arts and circus are highly appreciated by the world's people for their profound ideological content and high artistic value, for their varied national form and socialist content and faithful service to the revolution and people.

The glorious Party centre's theory of science on man of a new, communist type is a great revolutionary theory showing the way to develop genuine socialist and communist literature and arts suiting our era, the Juche era, when the oppressed and exploited people have emerged as masters of the world and are hewing out their destiny independently and creatively; and it is an original theory showing what communist literature and arts should be like.

Choe Hak Gu

Phraseology

"Produce, Study and Live Like the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas!"

This slogan was put forward by our Party for all working people to work, study and live in a revolutionary way, learning from the heroic fighting spirit and revolutionary mettle developed in the flames of the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and led by the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

It reflects our Party's firm intention and our people's revolutionary resolve to carry forward forever the glorious revolutionary traditions created by the great leader and advance through generations the revolutionary cause of Juche started by him and bring it to consummation.

This revolutionary slogan demands that everybody live and work just as the anti-Japanese guerrillas did, no matter who he is and what he does and where.

To produce like the anti-Japanese guerrillas means to implement the great leader's instructions and the Party's tasks unconditionally on time in whatever difficult circumstances, by emulating the lofty revolutionary spirit of the anti-Japanese guerrillas.

To study like the anti-Japanese guerrillas means to regard studying as the first and foremost revolutionary task and learn steadily and substantially in whatever unfavourable and complicated conditions.

To live like the anti-Japanese guerrillas implies to preserve as the most important aspect of life one's political integrity provided by the great leader and lead a revolutionary, cultured and simple life.

The slogan has already displayed its enormous vitality. It has brought about and is bringing about great changes everywhere our working people work, study and live.

Outstanding Leadership

On the Road of Overall Automation

There is the Hwanghae Iron Works, a ferrous metallurgical giant, in the western section of our country.

The highly modernized production processes of the works, above all, move the visitors to admiration.

Through closed-circuit TV screen they watch the inside of the furnace spurting flames of one thousand and hundreds of degrees and numberless electric waves serve to direct production.

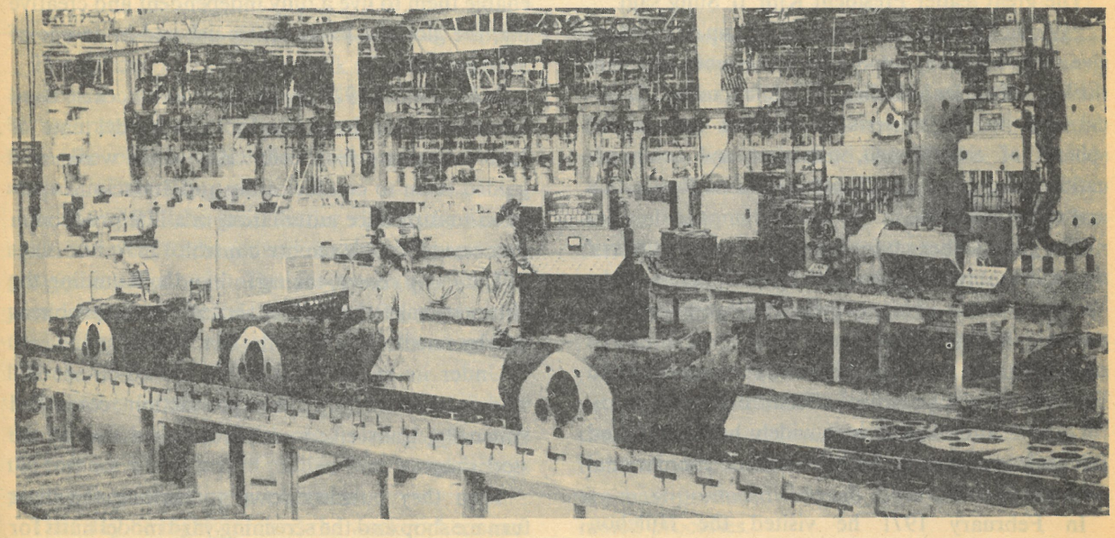
The 80-ton crane of the steel shop carries molten steel, throwing up thousands of sparks. It is also operated by wireless microwaves sent from the control room. The belt conveyer linking the screening yard, the sintering furnace shop and the blast furnace shop, countless superheat furnaces and hundreds of production processes are all remote-controlled.

In the years under Japanese imperialist colonial rule our country was very backward technically. Everything was done by hand at small factories and enterprises built by Japs for their colonial plunder. In particular, iron and steel works, chemical factories and cement mills were a synonym for drudgery and workers had to do heat-affected and other harmful labour in dust, gas and noises.

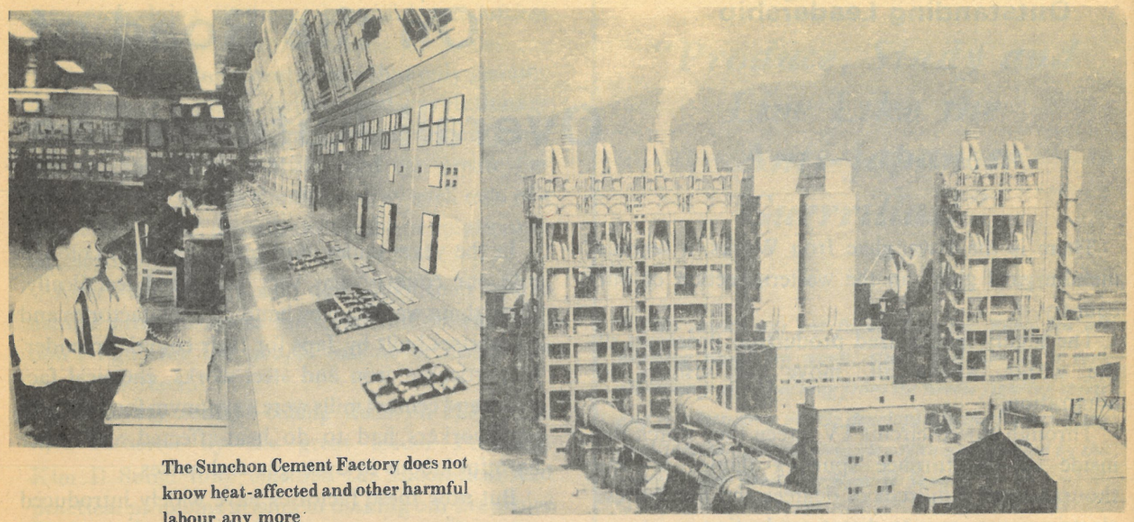
But now these factories have widely introduced automation, remote control and closed-circuit TV and have become jolly workplaces and work gives joy and song to people. This is a really wonderful change in industry.

We raced against time and reached in a short time the high peak of modern technical civilization, which had taken others centuries.

Thus a new era of automation came to this land. We owe this to the wise guidance of the glorious



The automatic assembly line of the Kumsong Tractor Plant



The Sunchon Cement Factory does not know heat-affected and other harmful labour any more

Party centre striving to realize the far-sighted plan of the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

The great leader defined technical reconstruction and development as a lofty political task for human liberation, a task to liberate even from difficult and exhausting labour the working people freed from exploitation and oppression.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"We should redouble efforts to step up comprehensive mechanization, automation and remote control in the key industries including the mining, metal, chemical and building-materials industries and in the spheres of construction, transport and communications, and to effect all-round farm mechanization and chemicalization."

The great leader set forth the three major tasks of the technical revolution at the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea held in November 1970, and said that in the first place a great effort should be exerted to narrow the differences between heavy and light labour, eliminate heat-affected and other harmful labour and to introduce widely both semi- and full-scale automation in all fields of the national economy.

In February 1971 he visited the Huichon Machine-tool Plant and kindled the flame of new technical innovation among the workers there.

The flame was a grand torch heralding the approach of a new era of automation our people had desired for ages.

Upholding the great leader's far-sighted plan to completely liberate even from hard labour our people freed from exploitation and oppression and enable them to live a fully independent and creative life, the glorious Party centre ushered in an age of automation.

In December 1972 the glorious Party centre fixed the Hwanghae Iron Works as a model unit of automation and sent technicians to the works and guided them to conduct a big and audacious operation to introduce automation in all its production processes through remote control.

The Party centre, taking in hand and guiding the automation of the works, settled knotty problems one by one.

Under its energetic guidance closed-circuit TV was introduced and the production command system by transceivers was established first at the steel shop.

Then they buckled down to making the blast furnace shop and the screening yard model units for remote control.

Essay

A Girl Worker at Blast Furnace

The north-bound train was speeding swiftly along the east coast. Outside the train windows moved past the kaleidoscope of the homeland bubbling with breath-taking creation and innovation.

Travellers often make friends with each other. A girl got into the train at a station and she soon became my travelling companion. She was on her way back home from a rest home. She was very cheerful and sweet.

"Where are you from and what do you do?"

"I work at the Kim Chaek Iron Works, at a blast furnace."

A girl barely out of her teens working at the blast furnace of a giant modern iron works! How dependable she looked!

"In the past nobody would believe a young girl like me could work at a blast furnace," said the girl, and she was quite right. Until then I had thought that all "smelting workers" were men and rough and tough at that because they had to tame the broiling flames.

In the pre-liberation days work at a blast furnace with no safety devices whatsoever was very hard even to men.

She told me that she worked at the remote control room with a carpeted floor where she only pushed buttons to take care of all the processes—operating cranes laden with scores of tons of iron ores, mixing fuel, charging and I am very glad.

The difficult and complex work of switching over to the automation of the works as a whole from that of separate production processes was conducted from the outset under the careful guidance and concern of the Party centre.

In May 1974 the great leader visited the works again and went to the general control room and was greatly satisfied with the modernization of the production processes of the works, particularly with the elimination of heat-affected and other harmful labour.

Whenever he had come to the works he had visited the furnacemen first and looked with goggles into the furnace where scarlet molten iron was dancing, pitying them working in high heat.

That day he highly praised the workers here and said with great delight : Now I can be rather carefree

The flame of overall automation kindled by the Party centre at the works spread to factories and enterprises across the land like wildfire.

Comprehensive mechanization, semi-automation and full-automation of all production processes forcefully went on at iron and steel works, power stations and chemical and cement factories as well as at engineering plants and coal and ore mines.

Our country is now in the age of automation. The new song of automation is flowing out of modern central factories and small local industry factories in mountainous counties and a great variety of goods are mass-produced through mechanized and automated processes.

Li Jong Ho

ing the ores into the furnace and other furnace work. Closed-circuit TV sets were used to run the analysis room and to check the inside of the blast furnace which has a temperature of several thousand degrees.

Her story unfolded a picture of pleasant and worthwhile labour and her small plump hands looked great, though they were incomparably smaller than the rough hands of the smelters, which I had seen in former days.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"In the metallurgical, chemical, cement and other industries where hot and other harmful work remains, the automation and remote control of production processes have been accelerated and the production equipment modernized, thus freeing the working people from such jobs."

Under Japanese colonial rule Korean workers shed blood and sweat at blast furnaces. But they afford pleasant and worthwhile work places now, as a result of automation and telemechanics introduced under the warm care of the glorious Party centre which works to realize the lofty intentions of the great leader.

After a while of moody silence she went on to say:

"In the past my father visited a Japanese iron works to apply for a job, but his application was turned down and he had to live a vagrant life. He could not lift a heavy iron lump, with which to test his work ability. But I'm working at the blast furnace where even male workers hated to work before. Automation has been introduced into the modernized work place, and I can lift a heavy load which weighs scores of tons with ease."

Her impressive words vividly reflected two diametrically different societies, and the past and present status of the people. I could see the nation's reality in which the fierce flames of overall automation were spreading throughout the country like a prairie fire, the flames which had been kindled at the Hwanghae Iron Works by the glorious Party centre to liberate our working class from backbreaking labour.

The gaps have been narrowed down considerably between heavy and light labour, and hot and other harmful work is a thing of the past now. Everyone enjoys his labour in any work place— this is our proud reality of today.

Before we knew the train was nearing the Kim Chaek Iron Works, a giant comprehensive metallurgical centre.

"Look at that, that's the blast furnace I work at," she said proudly.

The mammoth blast furnace soaring into the sky was a strong prop of the socialist fatherland of Juche, and she was as delighted as a child returning to her loved mother after a long separation.

Such happiness can be only enjoyed by our working people in the socialist country of Juche that sheds brilliant rays under the warm love of the great leader and the glorious Party centre.

Mun Chang Un

Phraseology

Ideological Campaign

The essence of ideological campaign is a process of ideological education and struggle aimed at making a fundamental change in every aspect of man's ideological life—his ideological viewpoint, way of thinking, work attitude, pattern of activity, work method and style.

In other words, it is a process of ideological struggle between the new and the old, the progressive and the conservative, innovation and stagnation, advance and standstill, vigour and senility; and a process of ideological education to establish the Juche viewpoint and way of thinking and revolutionary attitude and tone of work.

This policy is based on the principle of the theory of ideology that what is decisive to revolutionary struggle and work of construction is man's ideology and that it decides everything.

Hence, it indicates the right way to train man to be a genuine revolutionary. It also makes it possible to enhance the revolutionary zeal and creative activity of the popular masses and accelerate revolutionary struggle and work of construction.

Great Leadership Brings About Great Changes

With the lapse of time our people are deeply touched with the great leadership of the glorious Party centre which leads along a straight road of victory the revolutionary cause of Juche pioneered by the respected leader President Kim Il Sung.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Relying firmly on the high political enthusiasm and inexhaustible creative power of the working people, our Party has launched bold projects on all fronts of socialist construction and has vigorously carried them out."

Conducting all work boldly in a big way and attaining any goal with an iron will once it is set is great leadership method of the glorious Party centre; it is a brilliant art of leadership inherited from the respected leader.

There is a huge long-distance belt conveyer in the Unryul Mine on the west coast of our country. This monumental creation in the age of the Workers' Party is another fruit of the prodigious wisdom and preeminent leadership of the Party centre.

As steel production increased rapidly at the automated Hwanghae Iron Works, the Unryul Mine had to supply it with larger quantities of iron ores. But this opencast mine had a big headache in removing mucks.

The Party centre has long conceived a new idea to resolve the difficult transport problem confronting not only the Unryul Mine but also the mining industry at large. One day in January 1974, the Party centre summoned an official concerned and proposed to lay a belt conveyer in Unryul for the disposal of mucks, and assigned him a task of working out a specific plan on the spot. The official had tried hard to seek the solution, but in vain. He was inspired by the new idea now, and made a field investigation with technicians concerned. He suggested to the Party centre that a belt conveyer be installed from the mouth of the mine up to the sea shore. This was the most audacious plan they had ever mapped out.

However, the glorious Party centre had a more profound and magnificent plan than that. In order to dispose of mucks which might make trouble in the distant future, the Party centre proposed to set up a belt conveyer which would stretch as far as Nunggum Island (about 4 kilometres from the shore) and, later, to link it up with other islands. This bright blueprint so amazed and moved the official that he could barely contain himself.

The flames the Party centre kindled to lay a large long-distance belt conveyer im-

mediately enveloped the whole area of Unryul like wildfire.

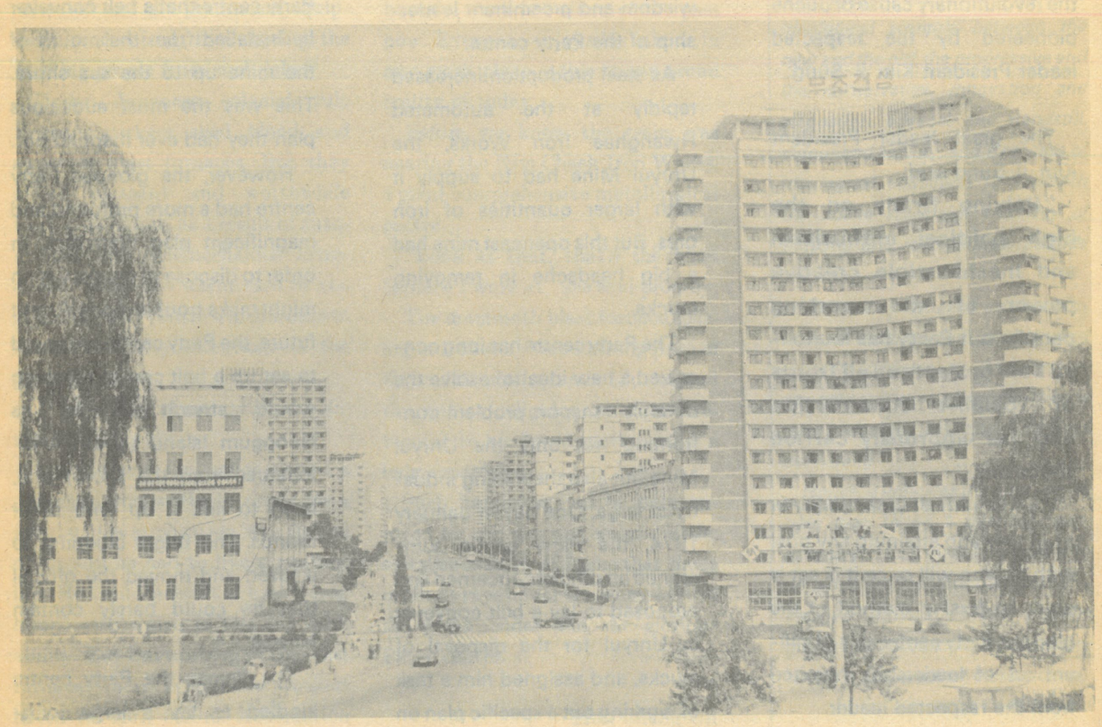
A year or so passed since then. The builders who had worked heroically succeeded in completing the first-stage project in June 1975, which was reported to the great leader.

Now, the mucks from the Unryul Mine were to be used for a great transformation of nature: they would go from island to island and dam up the sea so as to obtain an immense area of land. The problem of carrying away the mucks which had caused trouble at the Unryul Mine, was solved once and for all, and a breach was made to sharply increase ore production.

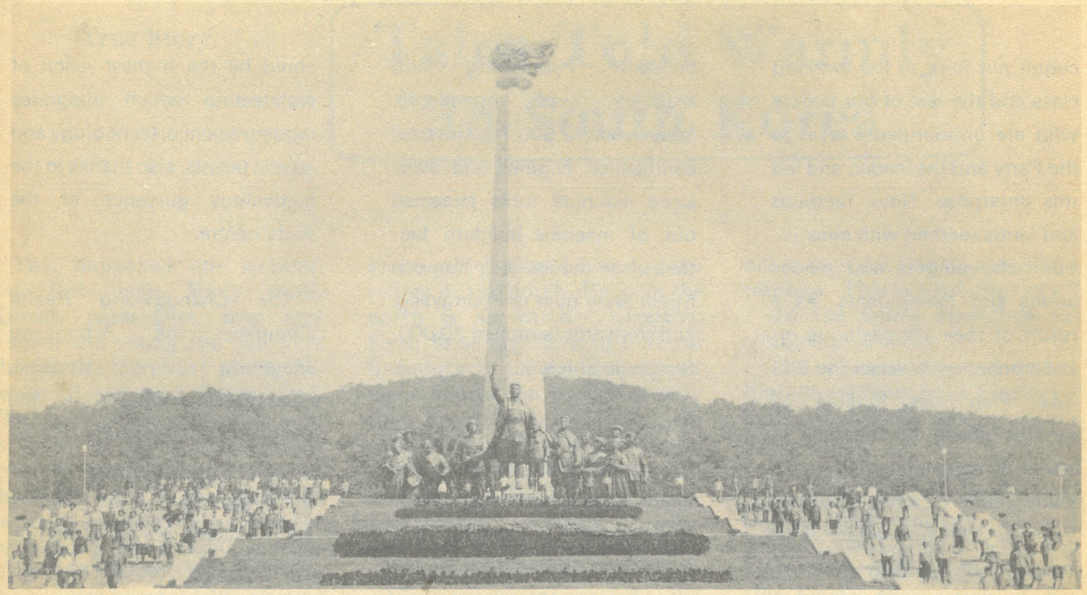
This shining example was popularized across the nation. A big pipeline was laid to carry concentrates from the Musan Mine to the Kim Chaek Iron Works over the distance of 98 kilometres; and at the Komdok Mine a large long-distance belt conveyer was built from a pit face to the ore-dressing plant. Thus the problem of transport in the mining industry about which the great leader had been concerned was resolved admirably by the glorious Party centre.

At a time when the national economy had to be based on Juche and modernized and scientized, as socialist construction had reached new heights, the Party centre unfolded another bold plan to capture the high fortress of science and technology.

The Party centre organized the "February 17 Shock Brigade of Scientists" and the "April 15 Shock Brigade for Technical Innovations", which vigorously stepped up the modernization of techniques and equipment in a



Part of the Ragwon Street in Pyongyang



The statue of the great leader, the torch tower and the sculptured figures erected at the Wangjaesan revolutionary site

big way throughout all fields of the national economy, and introduced novel technical processes and devices into production extensively.

Successive big-scale operations, audacious and dynamic plans and the prominent art of leadership of the glorious Party centre—all these are based on the Juche conviction that any fortress can be conquered if the masses of people are trusted and their unbounded revolutionary zeal and creativity roused.

"Produce, study and live like the anti-Japanese guerrillas!" This revolutionary slogan put up by the Party centre induced all the working people to work, study and live as revolutionally as the anti-Japanese guerrillas who were boundlessly faithful to the great leader.

When he set off on a visit to foreign countries in May 1975, the great leader gave earnest instructions to achieve resplendent victories by overcoming difficulties in the fulfilment of the national economic plan that year which would mark the 30th birthday of the Party.

In order to give him greater pleasure, the glorious Party centre launched a magnificent operations to effect a great revolutionary upswing on all fronts of the national economy and fulfil the yearly plan and the Six-Year Plan (1971-1976) before the 30th birthday of the Party.

This was a hard target to hit. In the few remaining months our industrial production had to advance at a speed 1.3 times as high as the speed of the "70-day battle" (at the close of 1974), which resulted in a 2-3 fold increase in the production hitting an all-time high.

Nobody thought it possible to go at such a high speed. The enemy was watching for a chance to throw mud at us.

At that time, too, the Party

centre put faith in the working class and the rest of our people who are unboundedly loyal to the Party and the leader, and led this enterprise. Now, factories and farms seethed with miraculous achievements and innovations and heroic feats. As a result of their tempestuous revolutionary enthusiasm the Six-Year Plan was fulfilled 16 months ahead of schedule in terms of total industrial output value before October 10 of that year, the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Party. And unprecedented bumper crops visited Korea.

That year the construction of a rolling plant of the Kim Chaek Iron Works and the Namhung Youth Chemical Combine was pushed ahead vigorously and the railway project to introduce electric traction into the section between Pyongyang and Madong was completed. Meanwhile, 2,500 h.p. internal combustion engines and oversized machine tools streamed out of machine-building factories; the modernistic Ragwon Street were built in Pyongyang; and shipyards launched 20,000-ton cargo ships.

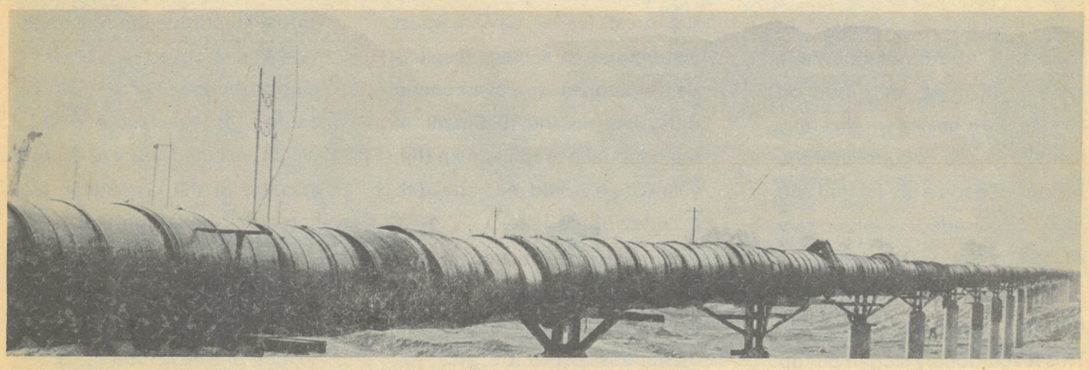
These miraculous successes forced the enemy to bend their heads again, while our foreign friends sent up cheers of joy, exclaiming "Korea is racing like a hurricane on Chollima spurred on by the speed campaign".

There are so many facts which bear historical testimony to the wise leadership of the glorious Party centre.

The Pyongyang Metro is admired by the world's people. This monumental structure could be the highest reach of architecture which integrates modern science, technology and artistic talents, also thanks to the meticulous guidance of the Party centre.

The Changgwang Health Complex, the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital, Changgwang Street and the Grand People's Study House were built splendidly at a fantastic speed. They were built in such a fierce vortex of stirring changes that there are so many moving stories about them.

Great leadership brings about great changes and brilliant realities. Indeed, the far-reaching plans of the great leader are blooming out on this land like spring flowers under the sagacious leadership of the glorious Party centre.



The 98-km Musan-Chongjin dressed-ore pipeline

Admiration

True Story

Tales Told Warmly in South Korea

This happened one autumn day last year. Many south Korean passengers, men and women and young and old, were aboard the ferryboat plying between Pusan and Simonoseki. They were going to an alien land in quest of living. The cabins were overcrowded. In one of them was an old man going to Japan to see his younger brother while alive. He was 70. A little after the ferry departed the Pusan port, he told his accompanying granddaughter in a reflective tone that this ferryboat reminded him of a thrilling event which had taken place in the steerage of the Pusan-Shimonoseki ferryboat towards the end of March 1944. He continued with his story. He had been on board of the very boat then, and "Kim Il Sung, Commander of Korean Independence" had been written by somebody in big letters on the ceiling of the steerage of the ferryboat and caused the hearts of all passengers to burn with admiration for the great leader and love for the country.

The passengers who heard the old man's story envied the people in north Korea now for their happy life under the kindly care of the respected leader President Kim Il Sung and dear Comrade Kim Jong Il.

A middle-aged man seated by the old man straightened up and said:

"My brother went out to the sea for fishing and met with a storm which forced him to take refuge in the north. He says the north is an earthly paradise. Even fishermen live in four- or five-storied palace-like apartment houses, he says. Not only that. From the day of their birth children are fed, clothed and given education by the state free of charge. Everybody gets free preventive medical care. Anyway, he has been to quite a different world. All this is due to a wise government carried on by respected General Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, and to the good job done by the dear leader Mr. Kim Jong Il to realize the lofty plans of the General."

He stopped talking. A stillness reigned over the place. All the hearts throbbed violently with great emotion. Everybody's breathing betrayed a stirring excitement. At last a voice softly called, "Dear leader Mr. Kim Jong Il!"

Then, a young man who had been watching from one face to another advanced into the middle of the crowd and spoke proudly in a moved tone of voice:

"Yes, the lodestar has risen over Mt. Paekdu, reflecting the dazzling light of the great sun. It emits mysterious lights which reach all corners of the universe just like the sunrays of Juche. The lights revive a dying man and make him smile. Once they glitter, a sea turns into a land and gold, silver and other treasures gush out of a plain ground. and a helping hand reaches men drifting on seas like a rainbow. This is what they say."

All the fellow travellers exclaimed in wonder.

The old man who had spoken first wiped tears with his sleeve, and patting the young man's hand, said:

"Thank you, young man! Your words have blown new life into my weakening heart. Now, I think I understand why the Milky Way has become unusually bright these days. I bet something extraordinary will happen. It is national reunification and nothing else. The country is sure to be united. Fortune is smiling at us white-clad race, you know."

All nodded as one, hardly able to repress their feverish excitement.

Many years ago, in the grimmest days under Japanese imperialist rule, the passengers on this ferryboat talked about the "General's Star over Mt. Paekdu", looking up to respected General Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation. And, today they were talking warmly about the "lodestar", revering dear Comrade Kim Jong Il as well as the fatherly leader.

The south Korean people profoundly adore dear Comrade Kim Jong Il who is splendidly translating into reality the lofty plan of the great leader on the soil of Korea and showing great loving care for the people.

Here is another episode. On the New Year's Day last year, a

Extremely Good Luck to Our Nation

Overseas Koreans on the Socialist Homeland

Choe Hong Hui, former "ROK Army" corps commander, former south Korean ambassador to Malaysia, Publisher of "Paedal Sinbo" in Canada and President of the International Federation of Taegwondo, expressed great admiration, saying: The deepest impression gained in the homeland through my two visits was that we have the homeland and it is the most powerful and has a bright future at that and our country has the most outstanding leader in the world.

He said that he was the happiest to be convinced that today of the homeland was good and its morrow would be better, and went on:

The greatest misfortune to a family is that its line breaks and the greatest happiness is that it has a fine heir to carry on its line.

The same is true of a country and nation.

If we trace back to our national history, the country of our ancestors in the past was strong. But later, our country, its fate being trifled with by a handful of incompetent rulers, the wicked and vicious elements of the nation seeking only their own comfort, had many vicissitudes.

But in our generation our nation had the peerless great man President Kim Il Sung as their leader and has become a great nation known to the world. It is the greatest desire of our fellow countrymen to carry forward his brilliant exploits from generation to generation and glorify them.

This desire can be met only by solving well the problem of the heir to his cause.

It was quite right of the fatherland to have chosen wise Mr. Kim Jong Il as the leader to assist President Kim Il Sung and take over his cause.

Such amazing development of the fatherland as we see today is due to the brilliant leadership of the great President and the energetic guidance of the versatile leader Mr. Kim Jong Il.

Everywhere in the homeland I saw with my own eyes the brilliant achievements made by the dear leader Mr. Kim Jong Il in the course of assisting the President and realizing his plans and considered it quite natural that compatriots in the homeland should stint no praise for his greatness.

Indeed, the respected leader Mr Kim Jong Il is a gifted thinker and theoretician, a genius in leadership art, a great guide with noble moral qualities and characters and the greatest sage of all on record in history.

It is the greatest joy, honour and happiness of our nation to have the wise leader.

Conviction of the bright future of the homeland gives me fresh strength.

Choe Dok Sin, former south Korean "Foreign Minister," former "ROK Army" corps commander (lieutenant general), former Leader of the Central Headquarters of Chondoism and former Chairman of the "Council of Religionists" in south Korea and Chairman of the "Paedal National Council" in the United States, visited our Republic last summer and wrote in his impressions of the homeland:

During my stay in the fatherland I was deeply moved by the wise guidance and unremitting efforts of the dear leader Mr. Kim Jong Il who is striving to realize great President Kim Il Sung's lofty intentions.

He is the heir to President Kim Il Sung's cause the homeland chose.

He performed brilliant exploits which will shine forever in our national history, aiding President Kim Il Sung from the 1960s.

Everywhere I went I saw with my own eyes great creations which appeared under his farsighted plan and wise guidance.

It is an extremely good luck to our nation to have the great President and dear Mr. Kim Jong Il. Bright indeed is the future of our nation with such good luck.

Pastor Kim Song Rak, Chairman of the "Society for Promotion of National Unification" and Advisor to the "South Korean Federation of Churchmen" in the United States and former President of Sungjon University in south Korea, visited the homeland last year and said in his statement made before his departure:

The social system in the northern half of the homeland is really wonderful. The looks of the fatherland I saw can be expressed only with the words "creation of a new world."

Here all people are equal and well-off with no worries.

Their hearts are also very beautiful.

They are all unselfish and have no black heart and devote themselves to the good of their country and neighbours.

The President established such a fine country and we must defend it to the end, I think.

It is very gratifying to have chosen in the homeland the versatile leader as the successor of the President.

Li Gi Ha, a member of the Taegwondo group, said that the north is a paradise and the country should be reunified as soon as possible to make a paradise of the south, a part of the country, and stressed that he was most pleased with the fact that the homeland has the dear leader who is admirably carrying forward the President's cause. And he expressed deep thanks to the great, fatherly leader and the dear leader and heartily wished them a long life in good health.

professor in Seoul received some of his students who visited and offered him New Year greetings.

The professor, Yu by name, teaches literature at university, and he is also a poet. He reviewed what he had done in the old year and expressed his new year resolve in a poem which he recited before the guests.

.....
The more we look up to
The happier are we
The more we receive
The more hopeful are we
O the grateful sunrays
The sunrays that guide us all

The sun of Juche shines
The guiding rays glitter
Spring light brightens a land
which had no spring
Dawn of democratic reunification comes
To the dark land which had no daylight...

In the last stanza of his poem, Professor Yu pledged to join bravely in the sacred struggle for national reunification under the guiding rays of dear Mr.Kim Jong Il and wished a long life and good health to the great leader and offered the sincerest greetings to Mr. Kim Jong Il.

When the recital was over, a loud applause shook the room. Some students clasped the professor's hands and hugged him warmly.

Phraseology

Agitation for Increased Production

What is agitation for increased production? It is a political work method to stir up the spirit of popular masses and rouse them to carry out economic tasks.

A working-class party in power has before it a task of effectively carrying out economic construction. Therefore agitation for increased production is a major component of party ideological work along with political propaganda.

This agitation is a very effective method because it is conducted for the producer masses whenever and wherever they work.

Great importance has always been attached to this work in our country. Our Party centre set forth the policy of conducting this agitational work on a high level in keeping with the requirements of developing reality, in order to induce working people to display mass heroism and make collective innovations and thereby bring about a fresh upswing in socialist economic construction.

To do this, it is necessary, first, to carry out agitation positively by using all means and forms available, and, second, to develop this work in an inspiring manner using vivid facts and concrete materials so as to touch the heartstrings of the masses. It is also necessary to turn to good account diverse forms—such as explanatory talks, agitational speeches, visual aids and artistic performances—and break the old pattern of formalism so that it can be carried out in a simple and facile way as the anti-Japanese guerrillas did.

Implementation of this new policy has caused the voice of the Party to echo more powerfully at factories, farming and fishing villages and elsewhere. And the far-reaching plans of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the Party's economic policy have been splendidly put into effect.

The Morning Star of Juche Shines over the World

Adnan Abdul Wali
(Yemen)

In that historic February
When the spring of liberation was dawning
The morning star of Juche
With the pure spirit of the Paekdu in its bosom
Rose as the future's sun
It is the sagacious dear leader
Comrade Kim Jong Il

From the eminence of the 20th century
The lighthouse shines over the world
And sends bright rays to our hearts
That look up to the homeland of Juche
It is the sagacious dear leader
Comrade Kim Jong Il

He declared the birth of Kimilsungism to the whole world
And gave us the compass of the times
And the strategy of the times
He is the glowing torch of human thought
The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il
Shines over the world
As the star of Juche

Secretary Kim Jong Il Is Sole Heir to the Cause of President Kim Il Sung and Outstanding Leader Belonging to New Generation

Editorial Board of "Juche Idea", Organ of the Japanese Youth Liaison Council of Societies for the Study of the Juche Idea

Out of our earnest desire for the welfare of the Japanese people and the democratic development of society, we fully support the Juche cause of President Kim Il Sung who is victoriously leading the revolution and construction of our age and striving to bring about the final liberation of people and are determined to devote our all to its accomplishment.

That is why we warmly welcome choosing Secretary Kim Jong Il as the outstanding sole leader who carries forward the cause of President Kim Il Sung.

We learned a lot about Secretary Kim Jong Il through Japanese progressive figures who attended the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and through many recent data.

He has the qualities of the successor to the cause of President Kim Il Sung and performed many exploits.

He is an outstanding thinker and theoretician who has fully mastered the Juche idea and a great leader who has acquired the method of leadership and lofty virtues of the President.

He defined the revolutionary idea of the President as an integral system of thought, theory and method based on the Juche philosophical principle and further enriched and formulated it as Kimilsungism, a universal revolutionary doctrine of our times.

The appearance of the successor to carry forward a revolutionary ideology correctly is decisive in formulating it as a universal truth.

In his report to the Sixth Congress of the WPK President Kim Il Sung says:

"The Juche idea is a world outlook that centres on man, placing man in the centre of all thinking and making everything serve him. It is a revolutionary theory designed to bring about the independence of the working masses."

This is a declaration of the establishment of the Juche idea as a revolutionary doctrine designed to bring about the complete independence of the working masses.

This is impossible without a great thinker and theoretician capable of faithfully inheriting the revolutionary idea of the President and applying it in all areas of the revolution and construction.

Secretary Kim Jong Il is a great thinker and theoretician who systematized and generalized the revolutionary idea of the President. He has enabled Kimilsungism to display its vitality forever.

He is a great leader who has acquired the method of leadership and noble moral qualities of the

President and is energetically leading the struggle to apply his idea and theory in the construction of socialism and communism at the high stage in Korea.

Secretary Kim Jong Il has brought about a new leap forward in the construction of socialism and communism in Korea by pushing forward the three-revolution-team movement, a revolutionary method of guidance designed to make the three revolutions more organized and active. Also he brought in the heyday of Juche arts in the 1970s.

He has communist moral qualities of the President based on deep love for the people and boundlessly loves and looks well after them.

His selection as the successor of President Kim Il Sung means that decisive guarantee for the completion of the Juche cause has been provided.

In his report to the Party Congress President Kim Il Sung points out:

"If independence for the working masses is to be fully realized, the Juche idea must be held to as an immutable guideline and applied thoroughly in the revolution and construction."

The Juche cause for the full independence of the masses of people can be completed only when the Juche idea is maintained as a guideline and applied in all spheres of society.

Secretary Kim Jong Il is an outstanding leader who is making the Juche idea, Kimilsungism, prevail throughout society, upholding its banner. The struggle to complete the cause of Juche has been promoted mightily under his guidance.

Complete victory of revolution can be won only when it is carried forward from generation to generation. The problem of succeeding the revolution is, after all, that of rearing a new generation of the revolution.

It is the new generation that are bringing about a fresh upswing in the construction of socialism and communism in Korea and new reserves of the revolution are also growing up continuously.

Secretary Kim Jong Il is a leader belonging to the new generation. His appearance means that of a great leader of the revolution and construction carried out by the new generation in the new age. This opens up bright vistas for the world.

His appearance as the successor of President Kim Il Sung greatly inspires us making every effort for the Japanese people's cause of independence and deepens our belief in Kimilsungism.

It showed clearly that the decisive guarantee for the completion of the Juche cause has been provided, that a society, where final human liberation is realized, can be built only when guided by Kimilsungism.

I would like to tell the peoples of Japan and the rest of the world that what future society would be like and how to build it has become clear.

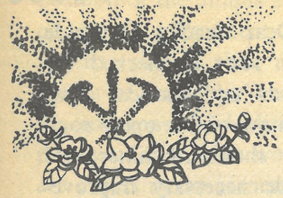
Many Japanese people are suffering from contradictions in the highly developed capitalist society. But they can not promote their struggle properly because of lack of clear vision of future society and knowledge of the way to build it.

The clarification of the way to complete the Juche cause means having provided the Japanese people with the key to bring the bright future earlier.

Thanks to his appearance we have a great leader belonging to the new generation who explores the new age.

Revolution and construction in the new age are carried out by the new generation and can be guided properly by a leader belonging to the new generation.

We new generation of Japan are responsible for the future of Japan. So we are boundlessly happy to have a great leader to explore the new era.



Impressions

GUIDING STAR

Choudhuri Siraj Ahmed
(Bangladesh)

As the head of the delegation of the Bangladesh Self-Reliance Research Academy I attended the historic Seventh Congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea — the militant reserve force of the Workers' Party of Korea.

During my stay in Korea, I visited various places like Mangyongdae, the cradle of revolution, the Korean Revolution Museum, the International Friendship Exhibition, the Mansudae Art Theatre, Panmunjom and many other places.

The depth of experience during the tour of these places is so deep that it would not finish in a single article. Moreover the emotion is so much that it would become a big volume of book if I go on writing the experiences I gathered during the visit. I am, therefore, presenting a precis of my feeling.

Moment of Happiness

On the inaugural day of this Congress, my long cherished desire was fulfilled, when the great leader President Kim Il Sung warmly shook hands with me and asked about my welfare. The touching of the glorious hand of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is an unforgettable event. The moment he shook hands with me, many things flashed before my eyes. I was in deep emotion. Because it is the noble hand which has created numerous classic works which are theoretical basis for the Korean revolution and the world revolution. The sacred hands of the great leader have directed the anti-Japanese war, the great Fatherland Liberation War, the economic construction which has made Korea an advanced socialist state and made the Korean people the true master of their own destiny.

In the rostrum one more wonder was awaiting me. I saw the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il who was with the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. Throughout the session I gazed and

gazed at him with intense loyalty. I found all the Korean delegates who came from the north, south and abroad and the foreign delegates looking at the dear leader. It showed the deep reverence of the entire Korean people and youth for the dear leader and their ardent fidelity to him.

Dear Comrade Kim Jong Il is the sagacious leader who carries forward the revolutionary cause of the respected leader, and he is Presidium Member of the Politbureau, and Secretary, of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea who is in charge of the whole Party affairs.

I saw in the face of the young dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il brilliant ingenuity, extraordinary energy and matchless intrepidity as well as boundless loyalty to the

great leader President Kim Il Sung.

The great and sagacious leader Comrade Kim Jong Il now educates the youth and children who will shoulder the future of the nation and clearly shows the orientation to be followed by the LSWYK and the road ahead of it.

Dear Leader — Genius of Arts

During my visit to different places in Korea I discovered that everywhere the guidance of dear Comrade Kim Jong Il has wrought great miracle and change which startle the world and produced imperishable exploits which will go down in history.

Inheriting the outstanding guiding capacity and upholding the immortal Kimilsungism the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il has time and again directed the most appropriate slogans for pushing ahead the massive development in all fields.

The last 1970's was a period of mountain changes. In the sphere of art and literature the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il added new dimension by revitalising the Juche art initiated by the great leader and further developed its ideological basis and characteristic.

By virtue of the dear leader's wise guidance "Sea of Blood"-type revolutionary operas and a good many films including revolutionary films were produced.

He personally supervised the creation of films and thus the outstanding film like "the Flower Girl" based on the immortal masterpiece "the Flower Girl" was produced. This film won the special prize in the Karlovy-Vary Film festival.

The deep care and attention of the dear leader produced new films and songs bearing unique Korean style.

The very visit to the Mansudae Art Theatre and Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace gave me the impression that from the 70's a new wave of enthusiasm has been created by the dear leader in the sphere of art and culture.

The dear leader sat face to face with a stage director yesterday to give specific instructions and today went to the rehearsal hall to see for himself the movements of artistes and hear them speak their part and tomorrow visited the film studio to give meticulous guidance till late at night.

Dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il checked the words and musical composition of one opera song one thousand times and made necessary improvements and he watched an artiste's acting seventy times. All this moved us most.

Thanks to his meticulous guidance the immortal classic music and dance tale like the "Song of Paradise" which left us spellbound was made and the excellent Juche art arousing the great admiration of the world's people is now in its heyday.

The wise leadership of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il has wrought periodic miracles not only in arts and literature but also in all domains of revolution and construction.

In a country it is of great importance to take over the leader's revolutionary cause. It's because if there is a lack of the revolutionary leadership of a wise leader, revolution can be in tight corner or the cause of revolution originated by the leader cannot be taken over properly.

In Korea dear Comrade Kim Jong Il who possesses the revolutionary idea, lofty virtue and outstanding guiding capacity of the great leader President Kim Il Sung as they are, has been put in the high position of the unique successor of the President.

This shows that the matter of the leader's heir, the solution of which the people of the whole world are expecting so earnestly, has been settled admirably.

The dear leader is the guiding star of Korea who steadily enriches the treasure house of Kimilsungism, the revolutionary idea of the great leader, by distinguished wisdom and perspicacity, inflexible scientific thinking and energetic ideo-theoretical activities inherent in the genius of revolution and great thinker and theoretician and creditably carries forward the Juche cause of revolution to completion.

The future of Korea which is under the wise guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il is prospective and bright.

Paradise and Hell

On 21st October we visited Panmunjom. Panmunjom is pierced by the cursed military demarcation line. It is at Panmunjom that I discovered how miserable life the south Korean people are passing while the fellow countrymen in the northern half are living in paradise.

In Panmunjom I saw one south Korean puppet army soldier standing behind two US imperialist G.I.'s. While I looked at the G.I.'s with hatred, I looked at the south Korean puppet army soldier with sympathy.

He was a young man of barely 20's.

There were clear marks of miseries and misfortune in his face and he looked gloomy.

I was emotional to see the sad face of a Korean in south. I thought and thought about his face and questioned myself why the people of one part of Korea should live in happiness and the other part in bitter misfortune.

What a pity! This young south Korean might have joined the puppet army due to poverty. A young Korean like him in north is still studying and has a glory to attend the 7th Congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, but the south Korean youth have been deprived of education. I could not stop my tears.

I know the root cause of the misfortune of this south Korean youth is the continued occupation of south Korea by the US troops and the absence of democracy and social justice. I was so excited that I gave slogans demanding the immediate withdrawal of US aggressive troops from the southern half and the overthrow of the most barbarous warmaniac Chon Du Hwan fascist dictator.

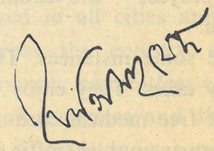
Korea is one and her people are a homogeneous nation that has lived harmoniously in the picturesque land of 3,000 *ri* from olden times. Korea must not be divided in two.

I hold that Korea should be reunified as early as possible by founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

The Bangladesh government and people actively support this policy advanced by President Kim Il Sung and express firm solidarity with the Korean people in their just cause of independent and peaceful national reunification.

I believe that the day is not far off when the south Korean people will start a new life under the guidance of the great President and the dear leader.

CHOUDHURI SIRAJ AHMED



Impressions

Korea Is Land of Bliss

Tyrone Maynari (St. Lucia)

I have heard a propaganda against Korea before visiting this country.

Some Western press have said that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is far removed from modern civilization and its population is forced to live in a deplorable condition with no rights whatsoever. But it was a black lie.

A proverb says "Seeing is believing." My visit to the DPRK fully convinced me that the proverb is right.

The city of Pyongyang was well designed and constructed.

This city was clean, pollution-free and unique.

My joy knew no bounds when I saw the great leader President Kim Il Sung who has fought through thick and thin to turn Korea into such a splendid country as today.

He is a very great man.

He created inexhaustible wealth by mobilizing the masses of people and made them enjoy it.

In Korea all people—workers, peasants, youth and students and office employees — are leading a happy life.

To cite some instances. They don't pay taxes. They enjoy the benefit of free medical care and use inexpensive public traffic service and the modern metro.

Besides, they enjoy the state benefits of resting or recuperating at holiday homes and sanatoria.

The Korean people owe their happy life to the wise guidance and profound solicitude of great and respected President Kim Il Sung.

He is now recognized as the greatest leader of the third world because he fathered the great Juche idea, rapidly developed Korea relying on the inexhaustible strength of the people and made brilliant achievements.

In Korea all natural resources are exploited for the people, not for a small number of foreign multinational companies. This reality of Korea has enabled us to know full well why the imperialists are so desperate.

All the companies of imperialists in Washington and other parts of the United States are watching for a chance to make profits.

Koreans say:

We Koreans are masters of the Korean revolution.

We will never change our position for a few Yankee dollars.

Amenities and facilities the diligent Korean people are now using are as good as those of big multinational companies in the US.

This is what the imperialists don't like.

My stay in Korea was very educational and experimental.

Koreans were very kind and helpful to me.

While visiting various places in Korea I learned very well that the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il is carrying on very energetic and brisk activities.

He is the illustrious leader and the only heir of the great leader President Kim Il Sung, who strives to take over and bring to completion the revolutionary cause of Juche started by him.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il will go down in history forever.

It is the great pride and honour of the Korean people to have the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il.

I sincerely wish the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il a long life in good health.

TYRONE MAYNARI

Great Vitality of New System of Agricultural Guidance

More than 20 years have passed since our new system of agricultural guidance, with the county cooperative farm management committee as the basic unit, was established.

A *Korea Today* journalist had a talk with Chairman Han Dok of the Sukchon County Cooperative Farm Management Committee in South Pyongan Province over the superiority and great vitality of the new system created by the respected leader President Kim Il Sung.

* * *

Journalist: Sukchon County is the cradle of our new system of agricultural guidance, isn't it?

Chairman: Yes, it is. Our county is a glorious place where the great leader had the county cooperative farm management committee established for the first time in our country some 20 years ago.

As you know, the completion of agricultural cooperativization in our country opened a new road for agricultural development. Cooperative farms were enlarged and the rural technical revolution, whose main contents are irrigation, mechanization, electrification and chemicalization, was accelerated. The result is that the material and technical foundations of agriculture were expanded and agricultural production gradually became a complex technical process. This urgently demanded an overall reorganization of the system of agricultural guidance to conform with the new circumstances.

At this important period, on December 18, 1961, to be more exact, the great leader visited our Sukchon County. That day he met county officials in charge of agriculture and fully acquainted himself with the conditions of farming and with the guidance and management of the rural economy, and then gave us specific advices on radically reorganizing the system of agricultural guidance.

The great leader said that the complex management activities of the cooperative farms—planning, financial and labour administration, rational use of material and technical means including machines, and scientific and technical guidance of farming—could no longer be properly directed through administrative methods by the rural economy section of the county people's committee; and he detailed what was to be done.

That day he proposed to set up his long-conceived county cooperative farm management committee as a specialized body for agricultural guidance and management, and he made a detailed explanation of its departments and their functions and duties. In this way a model of the county cooperative farm management committees, which would form the backbone of the new system of agricultural guidance was established in Sukchon County.

Drawing on the experience gained at Sukchon County the great leader had cooperative farm management committees organized in all cities and counties across the country and rural economy committees established in all provinces; and the Ministry of Agriculture was reorganized

The house in which the great leader had a consultation with leading agricultural officials in Sukchon County on December 18, 1961

into the Agricultural Commission. As a result, a new well-regulated system of agricultural guidance was established throughout the country from the centre down to cities and counties.

Journalist: I think the establishment of the new system was an absolutely correct step to fully meet the matured demand of our agriculture and an epochal event which opened a broad way for its development.

Chairman: You are right. As the experience of Sukchon County shows, the new system displayed from the outset a great vitality for its advantages.

The respected leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The introduction of this new system of agricultural guidance with the county cooperative farm management committee as the basic unit has enabled us to direct agriculture by industrial rather than old administrative methods. ... The establishment of the new system of agricultural guidanee has also made it possible to organically link cooperative ownership with ownership by all the people and to create closer productive ties between industry and agriculture."

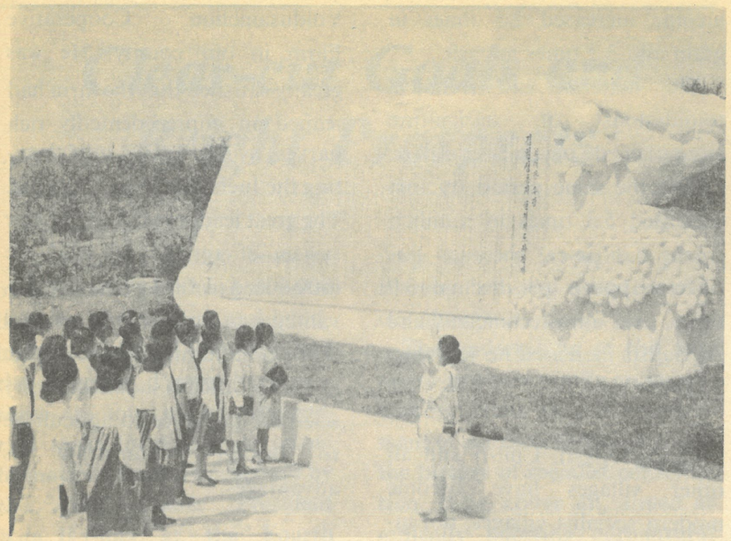
First of all, the county cooperative farm management committee enabled us to direct socialist agriculture by means of enterprise management, and run agriculture gradually as industry is run.

Journalist: Please be a bit more specific on that point.

Chairman: Directing agriculture by the industrial method of management means that the management committees directly control, organize and give concrete guidance to all the activities of the cooperative farms, which include planning, production organization, manpower administration, utilization of land, farm machines and irrigation facilities, technical development, supply of materials, distribution of farm produce and financial management.

The keystone of direction of agriculture by the industrial method of management is technical guidance of production.

Officials of the management committees always go down to cooperative farms and guide farming to meet the demands of technical processes so as to thoroughly apply the Juche method of farming initiated by the great leader. This technical guidance is effected by a system comprising technicians of the cooperative farm and the management committee headed by its chief engineer, who take care of agricultural production, pomiculture, sericulture and livestock raising. This guidance is also guaranteed by an orderly mechanical guidance and irrigation guidance systems, whereby the farm-machine station, farm implement factory and irrigation station are supervised and directed by the management committee.



The monument to the on-the-spot guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung

What is important in the industrial method of guidance by the management committee is to have set up a unified command system to accelerate technical processes of production in all management activities of the cooperative farms.

Also, through the material supply office affiliated to the new system, the management committee carries various materials for farming, including fertilizers, agricultural chemicals and weed-killers, straight to the fields in a planned way to go into the production processes, as required by the Taean work system.

Journalist: So, the county cooperative farm management committee is a specialized body for agricultural guidance or an agricultural enterprise.

Chairman: That's right.

Another advantage of the new system of agricultural guidance is that it made it possible to organically link cooperative ownership with ownership by all the people and to strengthen ties between industry and agriculture in poduction.

The management committee exercises unified control over state enterprises in the service of agriculture—the farm-machine station, farm implement factory, irrigation administration office, seed grain offices, the epizooty-prevention centre and land construction office—as well as technical equipment and agro-technicians to guide cooperative farms by the industrial method of management. This has been effective in organically linking cooperative ownership with all-people ownership and decisively increasing the material and technical assistance of the state to the cooperative economy.

As a result, the management committee is able to radically enhance the predominant role of all-people ownership in agricultural production, strengthen assistance of industry to agriculture and

Officials of the management committee always come to the fields to discuss farming

raised the leadership of the working class over the peasantry. At the same time, it has contributed to strengthening the worker-peasant alliance.

All facts show that the new system of agricultural guidance has opened a bright vista for a promotion of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions in the countryside and a further development of the rural economy.

Journalist: I believe an amazing change has taken place in Sukchon County since the introduction of the new system.

Chairman: Certainly. First of all, agricultural production sharply increased.

In the past 20 years the production of grain increased 2.8 times, meat 2.2 times, fruit 8.5 times, vegetables 6 times, and per-family income increased 2.5 times in grain and 3.2 times in cash.

The material and technical foundations of agriculture strengthened beyond compare: during the same period tractors increased 5.3 times in number, trucks 8.8 times, chemical fertilizers applied per hectare 3.9 times, and agro-technicians and specialists increased no less than 20 times.

Changdong-ri, Chil-ri and all other villages have become modern socialist villages, not inferior to developed towns; and a really tremendous change has taken place in the material and cultural aspects of farmers' life and in their mental and moral traits.

On September 22 last year the great leader again visited the Yoldusamchon Cooperative Farm in our county. He was greatly satisfied that the farm had reaped an unprecedentedly rich harvest by thoroughly implementing the Juche method of farming. The great leader said that the new system of agricultural guidance introduced in 1961 proved its advantages in practice and advised that agricultural guidance bodies and their officials should intensify scientific guidance to agriculture to further demonstrate its advantages.

Journalist: The epochal change in our agricultural development is, indeed, an eloquent testimony to the superiority and enormous vitality of the unique system of agricultural guidance established by the great leader. Thank you for your detailed remarks.

Machines do hard work for peasants

Clear-cut Goals and Bright Prospects

Reclaiming 300,000 hectares of tidelands, obtaining 200,000 hectares of new land, and building the Nampo Lock Gate and the Taechon Power Station—these are four major construction tasks for the great transformation of nature proposed by the great leader President Kim Il Sung at the Fourth Plenary Meeting of the Sixth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Full of hope for the future and joy our entire working people are taking part in the battle to successfully realize his tremendous plan for the great transformation of nature.

The four projects are grand socialist construction projects to provide our people with more independent and creative lives and a far-reaching enterprise to guarantee the prosperity of the country and the well-being of our posterity.

Many years ago, the great leader defined the great transformation of nature as a strategic task for building a new, mighty, wealthy and fertile country and has wisely led the whole Party and people to carry it out. As a result, our country, which had remained waste and sterile for a long time, has become a rich and stable farming area; and the land has been developed comprehensively under a far-sighted plan, thereby bringing about enormous changes.

The undertaking of the four major projects marks an epoch-making event in the advancement of our rural economy and in the history of socialist construction. It is, above all, aimed at radically boosting agricultural production so as to attain the challenging goals set at the Sixth Party Congress.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"In our country with its limited amount of farm land, we must reclaim more new land by transforming nature; we must conserve existing land, and improve and utilize it more effectively."

As a result of the dynamic acceleration of the rural technical revolution and the application of the Juche method of farming, our agriculture has become highly intensive and per-hectare grain production risen considerably. Therefore, potent means for a rapid increase in grain production is to expand the area under cultivation in a big way by reclaiming tidelands and obtaining new land.

Reclaiming 300,000 hectares of tideland and securing 200,000 hactares of new land is a grand undertaking to enlarge our national territory and beautify its nature, strengthen the foundation of our agriculture and make the people's lives more affluent.

The tideland reclamation project is to gain an arable land wider than that of a large agricultural province by damming up the West Sea with a dike several hundred kilometres long.

When this tideland reclamation project is completed and 200,000 hectares of new land obtained, our country will get an arable land equivalent to one-third of the present farmland sown to grain.

The construction of the Nampo Lock Gate and the Taechon Power Station for the irrigation of the reclaimed tidelands will change the looks of the homeland and turn it into a people's paradise better to live in and radically increase agricultural production and power generation.

The Nampo Lock Gate to be completed by 1985, is the most difficult and colossal venture ever undertaken. The lock gate will be built on an 8-kilometre dike which will close up an inlet of the sea. The projected area is scores of metres deep.

It will completely solve the problem of water for the tidelands on the west coast. The vast expanse of rice fields created there will be an eternal bumper crop zone, and there will be a great change in the natural environment of Pyongyang and other areas on the Taedong River. Industrial and drinking water will be supplied more

smoothly to the lower reaches of the river.

The lock gate will increase the depth of the water so that huge ships will be able to enter Nampo and Songrim ports freely. Industrial and agricultural zones such as Nampo, Sunchon, Tokchon and Chaeryong will be connected by a big canal, which will open up high possibilities of developing inland water transport. On the top of the dike will be laid a motorroad and railway.

The Taechon Power Station is a model of our Party's unique formula of developing hydro-power resources. It will rank among the largest hydro-power stations in Korea. The rivers now flowing northwest will be dammed up and drawn into the Taeryong River. The vast amount of water will be used to generate electricity. It will supply water to the reclaimed tideland in North Pyongan Province and drastically boost the generation of electricity and also free it from flood damage once and for all, and make the landscape still more beautiful.

The four nature-remaking projects will change the appearance of the country beyond recognition and revise the map of Korea for our posterity.

They will bring about a great revolutionary advance in the grand socialist economic construction for the 1980s envisaged at the Sixth Party Congress.

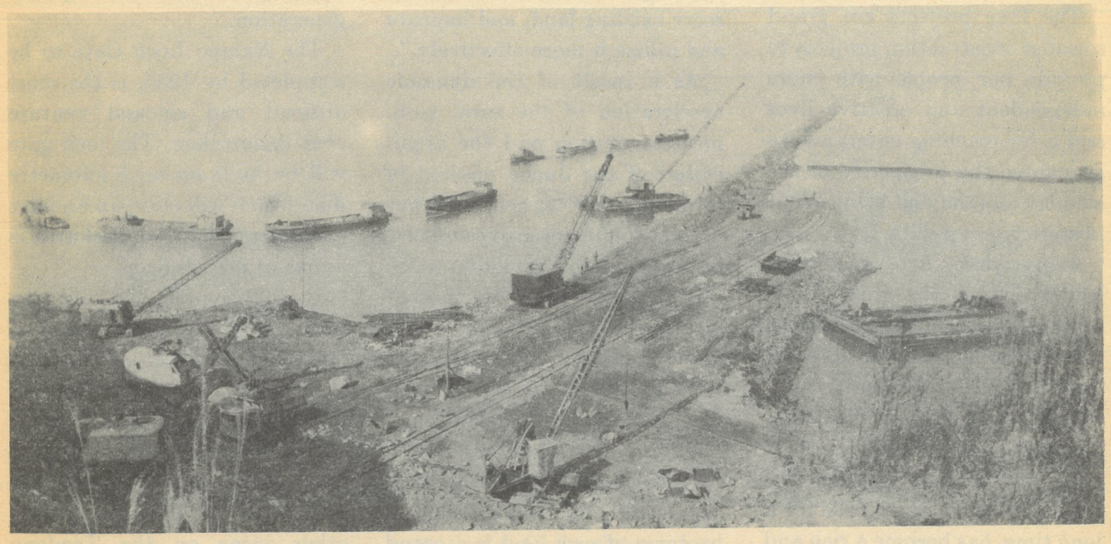
We have every possibility to push ahead vigorously with the great undertaking initiated by the great leader and long conceived by the glorious Party centre.

We have a mighty socialist industry, the firm foundation of an independent national economy, which is capable of supplying all machines and materials needed; a huge army of able technicians trained by our Party; numerous leading officials tempered through socialist construction; and a wealth of experience in reclaiming tidelands and obtaining new lands.

In particular, the inexhaustible creativity of our people, boundlessly faithful to the Party and the leader, is the surest guarantee for the success of the gigantic enterprise.

The great transformation of nature planned by the great leader and led successfully by the glorious Party centre will provide monumental creations of the age of the Workers' Party and exalt the prestige of our Party and honour of Juche Korea.

Kwon Gi Su



A project to dike the sea and obtain new land is in full swing (at the Taegyedo tideland reclamation site in North Pyongan Province)

Story about the Song of Nostalgia

....

Mangyongdae on the scenic
Taedong in springtime
I cannot forget even in my dream.
I will go back to the homeland on
the day of liberation.

This is a stanza of the Song of Nostalgia sung in the music and dance tale "Song of Paradise" that is on now at the Mansudae Art Theatre in Pyongyang.

The Song of Nostalgia is a lyric revolutionary song written by the great leader President Kim Il Sung in person and widely sung by his soldiers during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle led by him.

The song reflects the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters' yearning for their country and native places and their strong patriotic spirit to crush Japanese imperialism and go back to their beloved homeland and build a new society there. In particular it is full of their ardent love for Mangyongdae, a historic place so near and dear to their hearts, where the great leader was born and bred. For this reason, it has become a favourite with our people.

During the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the great leader taught this song to the Korean People's Revolutionary Army men and was fond of singing it himself.

Early in 1939, one snowy night a KPRA unit on the arduous march camped in a thick forest. As was his wont, the great leader paced up and down there, thinking of the people in the homeland groaning under the jackboots of the Japanese imperialists and racking his brains to seek tactics to tide over difficulties in the way to the homeland. An orderly came up to him and said quietly: "The night has far advanced, Comrade Commander."

Comrade Commander replied: "You are unable to sleep, too, eh? It must be snowing heavily also in the homeland now. Many people must be wakeful like us in the snow at this hour."

That night he sang the song in a low voice, renewing his resolve to liberate the country without fail. His singing voice spread through the snowbound forest, firing his men with love for the country and unyielding revolutionary spirit.

The KPRA men overcame manifold ordeals singing this song, and defeated the Japanese imperialists and brought the new morn of national liberation.

During the Fatherland Liberation War he sang this song to People's Army men and encouraged them to heroic deeds.

One day in June 1951, when hot battles were going on, Heroes of the Republic and model combatants came from the front to the Supreme Headquarters at the great leader's call. He heard their battle stories and assigned them new combat tasks. In the evening he had a merry party with them. They sang songs of loyalty to the leader in turn. When all had sung he said that it was his turn now and rose from his seat. They held their breath and waited.

With a smile on his face, he

said he and his men used to sing the Song of Nostalgia during the anti-Japanese armed struggle, and began to sing it quietly. His singing voice echoed through the powder-smoke over Pyongyang, inspiring the soldiers with an indomitable will to defend their fatherland regained with blood.

Singing this song, our People's Army men displayed matchless valour and mass heroism in battles and brought about the decline of US imperialism which had boasted of being the "strongest" in the world.

During the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the song inspired the KPRA men with a determination to defeat the Japanese imperialist marauders and liberate their beautiful country and build a new society there. Later, during the Fatherland Liberation War it encouraged the KPA men to crush the US imperialist aggressors and defend the freedom and independence of the country. This song is on the lips of our people today, inspiring them to love their country liberated by the great leader and strive for its eternal prosperity and independent, peaceful reunification.

Kim Sun Ryong

Historic Battles Which Showed Protean Guerrilla Tactics

Forty-five years have passed since the main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army under the command of the great leader General Kim Il Sung won brilliant victories in many battles including Hongtoushan battle, Taoquanli battle and Limingshui battle in February 1937, during the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The great leader General Kim Il Sung moved the main force of the KPRA into the border area along the Amnok River in the summer of 1936 to execute the strategic and tactical policy to bring about a big upsurge in the Korean revolution as a whole centring around the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

According to his strategic and tactical policy the main force of the KPRA established the new Mt. Paekdu base and, relying on it, energetically conducted political and military activities.

Seized with great anxiety, the Governor-General of Korea and the Commander of the Japanese Kwantung Army in Manchuria held the "Tumen Conference" in October 1936 and hurriedly took "emergency measures."

At the conference they adopted "three measures". They were: first, to make border guard stricter; secondly, to launch a big "punitive offensive" against the KPRA; and thirdly, to set up "concentration villages" to isolate the KPRA from the people. They also decided to largely increase the "punitive" forces by mobilizing the Kwantung Army, the Japanese troops in Korea, the puppet Manchukuo Army and civil and military police forces.

In their "punitive operations" against the KPRA, the enemy employed "combing tactics"—one unit combing the mountain ridge, another the middle slope and still another the bottom of the ravine.

To counter these tactics, the great leader General Kim Il Sung adopted a brilliant piece of guerrilla tactics.

He said:

"We must always know how to adopt flexible tactics in keeping with the prevailing situation. This is a source of our might and a factor in victory."

To cope with the frantic offensive of the aggressive enemy forces he skilfully employed the guerrilla tactics of overwhelming and destroying them by combining large-unit and small-unit operations.

He used protean guerrilla tactics to deal successive heavy blows to the enemy. He got his men to attack in the west while making a sound in the east and crush the enemy both in the north and south at the same time, while appearing in the west, lure the enemy troops out of their fortified bases and ambush them and to make the enemies fight among themselves.

February this year marks the 45th anniversary of the Hongtoushan, Taoquanli and Limingshui battles. In these victorious battles he applied such flexible guerrilla tactics and inflicted an ignominious defeat on the enemy.

The Japanese imperialist aggressor troops frantically conducted "winter punitive operations" from November 1936 to January 1937. But they were hard hit by the main force of the KPRA and suffered heavy losses everywhere. But they did not give up their "punitive" attempt.

On February 14, 1937, over 500 enemy troops stole on the sentry post of Hongtoushan under cover of blizzard, where the KPRA Headquarters was situated.

They camouflaged themselves in white, even their rifles. The situation was critical.

The chief sentry was at a loss what to do and reported it at once. But the great leader did not turn a hair and was calm as ever. He already saw through the enemy's attempt and gave the chief sentry an order to wipe out the enemy. He told him to withdraw his men from the sentry post to make way for the enemy and make them go a little way up the mountain along its ridge so that the enemy could see them and then come down to the ravine.

His plan was to annihilate the enemy troops by luring them into the dead end on the razor-sharp ridge because they did not know the terrain of Hongtoushan.

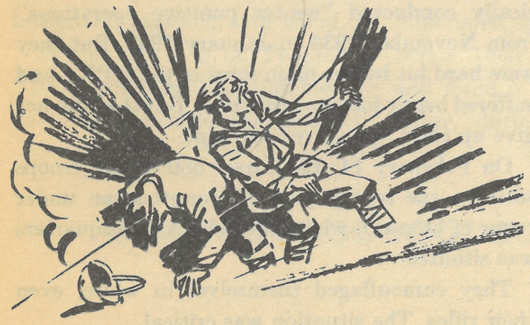
The sentries of the KPRA began to withdraw. The enemy troops followed them. Other KPRA men ambushed in a semi-circle near the road the enemy would pass. The enemy troops did not know this and followed our men. They were surprised and hard hit.

But they were desperate. KPRA men dealt a heavy blow to the enemy, displaying indomitable fighting spirit and self-sacrifice.

The fleeing enemy survivals were wiped out by a KPRA storming party.

The great leader gave KPRA units an order to deal successive blows to the enemy after the battle and conducted the Taoquanli battle on February 20, 1937, in command of the main force of the KPRA.

That day several hundred enemy soldiers were moving towards Taoquanli. A storming party of the KPRA main force fought ten battles or more, taking the enemy troops hither and thither in rugged mountains all day long and striking them from front, behind or flank. At last, quite exhausted, the enemy troops escaped to the Taoquanli village toward sunset. They were to go back to their den after taking supper there.



The main force of the KPRA learned about this from an underground revolutionary organization and waylaid the enemy and annihilated one enemy battalion with fire and bayonets.

This main force inflicted heavy losses upon an enemy cavalry regiment on the 24th of the same month and on the 26th fought the famous Limingshui battle, dealing a fatal blow to the enemy.

In this battle our armymen killed or wounded over 100 enemy men in only half an hour and captured two companies and a great deal of arms and ammunitions.

With the historic Limingshui battle the enemy's big "winter punitive operations" ended in a total failure.

The Japanese imperialist aggressors took "emergency measures" at the "Tumen Conference", threw large forces into their big "winter punitive operations" and employed all tactics including "combing tactics."

But they were powerless before the flexible and diversified guerrilla tactics of the great leader who always took the initiative in battles and led the enemy by the nose, and they suffered ignominious defeat at every step.

O Dok Su

Namgyong Remains Excavated

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"A solid knowledge of the history of our people's struggle and creative activities is indispensable to us in order to develop an ardent feeling of patriotism and foster both national pride and revolutionary self-respect."

Recently the Namgyong remains were brought to light by a research group of the Archaeological Institute under the Korean Academy of Social Sciences and workers of the Central History Museum, which had been continuing their archaeological excavations. The remains lie in Honam-ri, Samsok District, an outlying area of Pyongyang.

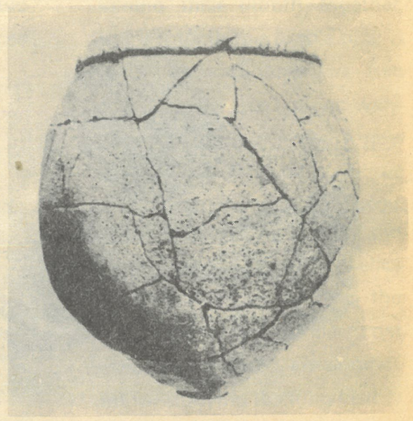
Over 4,000 pieces of new finds were dug out. They include the sites of human abode of the Neolithic and Bronze Ages, tombs of the Bronze Age and jar-tombs of the latter period of Kochoson.

The Neolithic dwelling sites are of the close of the Neolithic era, so they are over 4,000 years old.

The typical of them is dwelling site No. 31. It belongs to A-class Neolithic dwelling sites already excavated. This site furnished us with three thousand and several hundred newly-discovered stone implements and earthenware, such as axes, chisels, plane edges, a dozen of millstones, knives and net sinkers. Other things found there are charred food grains such as millet, and acorn.

All these things clearly show

Earthenware found at dwelling site No.37 of over 4,000 years ago



Earthenware excavated at dwelling site No.36 of about 3,000 years ago

that our remote ancestors were engaged in productive activities, mainly in agriculture, which were highly developed.

23 dwelling sites of the Bronze Age were also discovered in the same remains. They are of three thousand and several hundred years ago. At one of those dwelling sites which is of 3,000 years ago or so, five kinds of charred food grains were discovered—rice, millet, broomcorn millet, sorghum and bean. It is the site of a semi-dugout built in the ground about 45 centimetres deep. It was scattered with charred pillars and rafters. All this suggests that the house burnt down by a fire.

The above-mentioned charred grains were found in the middle of the floor. According to the excavators' observation, they seemed to have been hanging on the ceiling contained in bags before they burnt and fell on to the floor.

The site of the floor is also littered with many fragments of broken earthenware and stone implements. The fragments have been put together in an attempt to restore the original form of the earthenware and some of them fitted in with one another showing the features of our earthenware made in Bronze Age on the west coast.

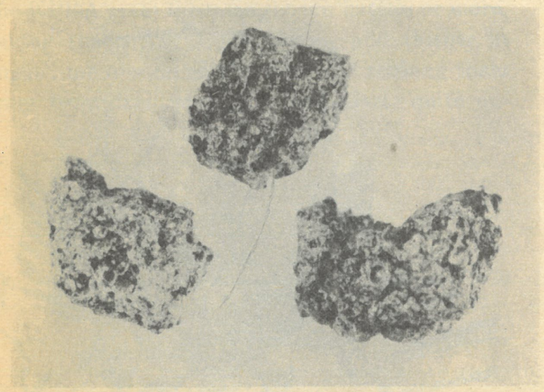
And other stone instruments such as scimitars used in lopping ears of crops, spindle wheels used in spinning, axes and arrowheads were all of the same kinds as those often found in the Bronze Age dwelling sites unearthed on the west coast.

Many archaeological materials so far available tell that our ancestors inhabited definite places from the early period of the Neolithic era, engaging in farming and other productive activities.

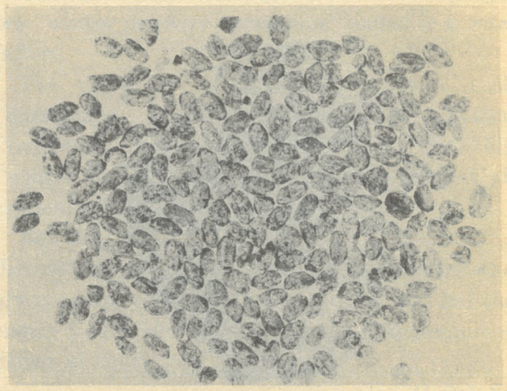
Stone-made implements—spade, plough and sickle—were unearthed also at dwelling site No 2 of the Chitap-ri remains, the site of a Neolithic dwelling at which once grains were dug out. It bears eloquent testimony to the fact that our ancestors in the Neolithic era did farming in an advanced way, already ploughing land.

No doubt, the agriculture which weighed much in men's productive activities already in the Neolithic era, became a predominant form of their productive activities in the Bronze Age.

Grains have often been unearthed at our primitive remains. But dwelling site No. 36 of the Namgyong remains is the first case in which five kinds of grain including rice were excavated together. It clearly shows that our ancestors did farming in an advanced way, cultivating the five kinds of grain including rice,



Coagulated grains



Charred rice

from 3,000 years ago.

Old chronicles tell that rice cultivation in Korea started in the 1st century, and, according to the lump of rice grains unearthed from the Kimhae shell-mound, it had been presumed that it might have been in practice already over 2,000 years ago.

But rice grains discovered at the Namgyong remains scientifically prove that rice cultivation has a history of 3,000 years in Korea.

They also bear testimony to the fact that our ancestors gave cultural influence upon Japan and other neighbouring countries in various ways, initiating them into rice cultivation for one.

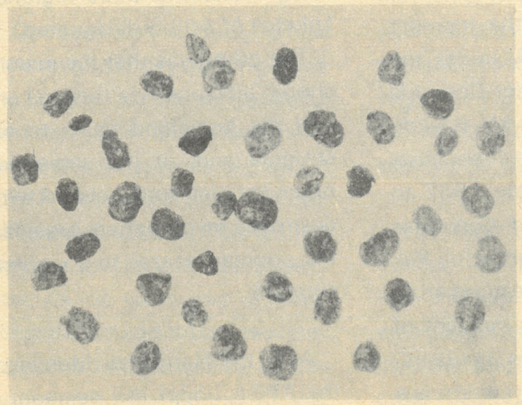
A remarkable fact is that Korean rice is short, similar in kind with the Japanese one. Cultivated rice is largely classified under two groups of the long one and the short, according to the proportion of the length of the grain to the width. All rice grains unearthed at ancient remains both in our country and Japan are the short one without exception.

Our rice found at the Namgyong remains measures 4.5 mm long and 2.5 mm wide, and their ratio is 1.8. The one found at the Kimhae shell-mound is 4.18 mm long and 2.22 mm wide, with the ratio of 1.88.

On the other hand, the length-to-width ratio of the rice grains unearthed in Japan, which are believed to be 1,700 years to 2,300 years ago, ranges from 1.53 to 1.94.

This testifies that stone implements unearthed in Japan in the period when rice cultivation started are of the same kind as those found in our Bronze Age in many respects.

The charred rice and other grains found at the Namgyong remains show that ours are talented and resourceful people who have contributed to the treasure house of human culture through their creative activities in labour to remake nature from more than 3,000 years ago. There is no precedent throughout the world that the five kinds of grain, together with other cereals, were found at such ancient remains as the Namgyong remains.



Beans unearthed together with rice

The discovery in our era of these inestimable finds, which show our people's long history and the process of development of their creative labour, is entirely due to the wise guidance and profound care of the great leader and the glorious Party centre.

At the Namgyong remains jar-tombs of Kochoson (the first ancient state in our country) were also discovered. These finds belong to the latter period of Kochoson, two thousand and several hundred years ago. The jar-tomb means that jar or earthen vessel was used for coffin.

Most of those found so far show that two jars were used for joining their mouth together. But the tomb found this time is in the form of three jars, two complete and one half-cut without bottom. It provides a new material for the study of culture in the latter period of Kochoson.

As mentioned above, the Namgyong remains, as the relics left by our ancestors from the late Neolithic Age to the latter period of Kochoson, are significant for studying the long history of creation of our nation.

Kong Gum Sun

Serial

Modern History of Korea (19)

7. THE KPRA'S "ARDUOUS MARCH" AND ITS ADVANCE INTO THE MUSAN AREA

THE 100-ODD-DAY-LONG "ARDUOUS MARCH"

The Japanese imperialists had planned to win the Sino-Japanese War quickly. However, on the contrary to this the war gradually assumed a protracted nature. Impatient over this, the Japanese imperialists threw more troops into the Sino-Japanese War front. At the same time, they mobilized the "crack units" of the Kwantung Army, which they had kept to provide for invasion against the Soviet Union, all the puppet Manchukuo Army and police to encircle and attack the KPRA which they regarded as an impediment to their aggressive war.

Meantime, taking advantage of the moment when the main unit of the KPRA under the personal command of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung temporarily had left the Mt. Paekdu base to harass their rear, the Japanese imperialists made a sweeping roundup from late 1937 to 1938. They arrested and imprisoned Comrades Kwon Yong Byok, Li Je Sun, Ma Dong Hui, Pak Dal and other Communists and people numbering thousands. In view of its scale, this incident of wholesale arrest called the "Hyesan Incident" was the largest one in the Korean communist movement. While perpetrating such atrocity, the Japanese imperialists conducted a false propaganda that the KPRA men were all "rounded up" in an attempt to disappoint the popular masses and turn them away from the anti-Japanese struggle.

It was necessary to take an active countermeasure.

At the meeting of military and political cadres held in Nanpaitzu in November 1938 the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced double measures for struggle.

One was that in order to counter the enemy scheme to encircle and attack the KPRA by large unit, the KPRA units should deliver a crushing blow at the enemy by large-unit mobile operations. To this end, the guerrilla army was to be reorganized into three regional units and their spheres of action designated.

The other was that the main unit of the KPRA should advance into the area around Mt. Paekdu and the homeland again to expand the armed struggle and, at the same time, carry on the organizational and political work to restore the destroyed revolutionary organizations and arouse the popular masses to a vigorous anti-Japanese struggle.

After the Nanpaitzu Meeting the main unit of the KPRA under the personal command of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung started up its march to Mt. Paekdu. Thus began the "Arduous March" which lasted for over 100 days. The march was attended with untold hardships.

In order to encircle and attack the main unit of the KPRA, the Japanese imperialists mobilized a huge military force and employed the tactics of the "deployment of troops at strategic points" and "long-distance pursuit battle." By the tactics of the "deployment of troops at strategic points" the enemy concentrated his forces at every strategic point and encircled and attacked the units of the KPRA when they appeared at these points. By "long-distance pursuit battle" the enemy hotly pursued the KPRA units to prevent them from taking a rest and getting food, exhaust them utterly and then make a determined attack.

The ceaseless hard-fought battles, the bitter cold of 30 to 40 degrees below zero, the breast-deep snow (that year witnessed "the heaviest snowfall in 100 years") and the serious shortage of food presented difficulties to the KPRA on the march. The enemy mobilized even the air force to attack the KPRA from the air, while at the same time recklessly running amuck to disrupt the ranks of the KPRA by frequently scattering handbills calling on them to surrender. But neither vicious enemy nor grim ordeal could check the march of the KPRA led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, while tirelessly cheering the revolutionary fighting spirit of the KPRA men, led the march successfully smashing the enemy by virtue of his bold and masterly art of command and guerrilla tactics.

He divided the KPRA into several units and got them to move in different directions. This tactics frustrated the enemy's encirclement operations. He adopted the tactics of swift and prompt concentration and dispersion and thus threw the enemy into confusion. He left the enemy in the lurch by properly alternating the course of the march from the forest area to the hilly area. Occasionally he led the marching unit along the highway to ensure swift mobility. He combined a powerful concentrated attack with a surprise attack to deal the enemy successive blows and frequently used decoying tactics and the tactics of making the enemies fight each other.

The Japanese imperialists bragged that they would "wipe out" the KPRA and came in repeated pursuit. But each time the enemy met with defeat in the face of the flexible guerrilla tactics of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. The "Arduous March" was a course that literally entailed a great hardship and, at the same time, a course in which the advantage of the original guerrilla tactics created by him was demonstrated to the full.

The revolutionary idea and fighting spirit which the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had infused into the hearts of his men, his parental affection and concern for them and their burning loyalty to him were the source of indestructible might the KPRA displayed in the 100-odd-day "Arduous March."

During the march the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave his men the conviction in sure victory, fostered in them revolutionary optimism and inspired them with indomitable revolutionary fighting spirits so that they could stand any ordeal.

In the days of the difficult march he looked after his men with lofty revolutionary comradeship and paternal affection. At times he personally helped exhausted soldiers on the march by carrying their bags on his back. At another time he evenly portioned out to his men a bowlful of parched rice powder.

The men of the KPRA emulated the noble virtues of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. They firmed their ranks still closer with utmost revolutionary comradeship and surmounted all hardships, helping and leading each other forward.

They united themselves steel-like around the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, entrusting their all to him, and safeguarded and defended him with their lives politically and ideologically in any adversity. They unconditionally accepted the lines and policies set forth by him and his orders and instructions and did everything in their power to carry them out to the end. During hard-fought battles and difficult marches they first thought of his safety; in the trying severe cold and hunger, too, they were concerned first about his health. Regimental Commander O Jung Hup held him in high esteem and carried out his orders and instructions to the letter even going through fire and water. Whenever the Headquarters was in danger, he made his regiment look like the Headquarters and lured and destroyed the enemy, thus defending the safety of the leader at all costs.

The "Arduous March" further steeled the men of the KPRA politically, ideologically, militarily and technically. They grew up into reliable communist fighters, iron-willed soldiers who would unswervingly fight and march along the one road of revolution under whatever adverse circumstances.

The "Arduous March" was crowned with victory. The KPRA was now confronted with a new military and political task.

ADVANCE INTO THE MUSAN AREA

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung called a meeting of cadres of the KPRA at Peitatingtzu in April 1939. At the meeting he summed up the "Arduous March" and set forth the immediate tasks of struggle.

First of all, he put forward the tasks of going over to a general counteroffensive without giving the enemy a breathing spell, and of advancing into the Musan area to burn the torchlight of national restoration all the more vigorously.

In consideration of the fact that the enemy was concentrating his huge armed forces in the area southwest of Mt. Paekdu in search of the KPRA, he set forth a new line of struggle, the line of advancing into the Musan area and then quickly moving to the area northeast of the mountain.

Immediately after the Peitatingtzu Meeting the KPRA units waged the battles of assault on the enemy's central bases for "punitive operations" in the area along the Amnok River (the Battle of Chiuchiatien in Changpai County and the Battle of Shihwutaokou in April 1939 and the Battle of Panchiehkou in Changpai County in May 1939) and many other battles and thus created favourable conditions for their advance into the homeland.

The main unit of the KPRA under the personal command of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung crossed the upper reaches of the Amnok River on May 18, 1939, to advance again into the homeland and reached the forest of Chongbong.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung dispatched a small unit in the direction of Potae-ri to keep in close touch with the movements of the enemy. Meanwhile, he ordered a few men to bring lumber workers in the nearby village and fully acquainted himself with their living conditions and gave them words of encouragement. Then he ordered the whole unit to bivouac at Chongbong (the site of the camp still remains).

The soldiers wrote on big tree trunks the following militant slogans: "Down with the Japanese fascist military clique!" "Korean youth, come out quickly and join actively in the anti-Japanese war!" and "All labouring people, rise up, unite and fight for freedom and liberation!" (the slogans still remain as they were).

The small unit dispatched in the direction of Potae-ri felt an enemy and assaulted a timber station owned by a Japanese (Takase) around noon and captured a large amount of food and other materials. It distributed the booty among people, and then energetically conducted political work before coming back to Konchang.

After camping at Chongbong the main unit of the KPRA under the command of the great leader moved to Konchang on May 19, where it camped and, picking up the small unit returning from Potae-ri, moved to Pegaebong to camp there again (the sites of these two camps still remain).

Alarmed at the KPRA unit's advance into Korea, the Japanese imperialists issued an emergency mobilization order to mobilize the frontier guards and policemen and intensified frontier guard. Meanwhile, they started large-scale operations to search the KPRA.

The enemy was concentrating a huge force in the mountainous areas around Potae-ri and along the upper reaches of the Amnok River. Grasping this situation the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung decided to employ the "one step makes a thousand miles" tactics. Accordingly, the KPRA unit left Pegaebong and passed by Lake Samji and then boldly marched along the 100-odd-ri-long Kapsan-Musan military road* in fine array in broad daylight and soon reached Mupo on the bank of the Tuman River, from which it advanced into the Taehongdan area.

* The "Kapsan-Musan military road," a straight road running through an uninhabited virgin forest between Kapsan and Musan, was built with "special budgetary appropriation" by the Japanese imperialists after suffering a crushing blow in the Pochonbo Battle, with a view to guarding the KPRA's advance into Korea. It is still left intact.

The Japanese imperialist army and police never imagined that the KPRA would march along the military road they had built. They were roaming about the forest areas along the Amnok River to find out the whereabouts of the KPRA. Informed that the unit of the KPRA had marched along the road they were panic-stricken and didn't know what to do.

The KPRA unit that had advanced into the Taehongdan area put the Sinsadong and Singaechok areas under its control and conducted extensive political work among the inhabitants.

The respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung created confidence in national restoration in the hearts of inhabitants and workers of the timber station in Sinsadong and warmly appealed to them to take an active part in the anti-Japanese struggle. In particular, he emphasized that the working class, the most revolutionary class, should take the lead in the anti-Japanese front.

His earnest teaching and appeal stirred the hearts of the people and forcefully aroused them to the anti-Japanese struggle. The workers vied with each other to join the KPRA.

Informed of the KPRA main unit's advance into the Taehongdan area, the Japanese imperialist army and police rushed there in a hurry. They formed a huge force, but, disheartened as they were before the flexible tactics of General Kim Il Sung and the might of the KPRA, they dared not pounce upon the large unit of the KPRA.

On May 23 the KPRA unit under the command of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung launched large-scale annihilation operations in the Taehongdan Plain and won signal victory. The enemy suffered heavy casualties in the battle. On top of it, there was a disgraceful fighting between the terrified deserters and the terror-stricken ones who were hurriedly driven there by their superiors, which caused many casualties again.

The advance of the KPRA into the Musan area once again demonstrated to the whole world the superb commanding art of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the might of the KPRA

and inflicted a heavy blow on the enemy.

The KPRA's advance into the homeland for about a week gave new vigour to the popular masses who had temporarily remained dispirited due to the Japanese imperialists' harsh oppression, their false propaganda about its "annihilation" and the destruction of many revolutionary organizations.

8. LARGE-UNIT CIRCLING OPERATIONS IN THE NORTHEAST OF MT. PAEKDU

ADVANCE INTO THE AREA NORTHEAST OF MT. PAEKDU

After conducting political and military activities in the Musan area, the main unit of the KPRA under the command of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced into the area northeast of Mt. Paekdu as planned. This area had been a guerrilla zone or semi-guerrilla zone in the first days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and, therefore, had a reliable mass foundation.

The KPRA carried out military and political activities in this area, too.

Soon after the advance into the area northeast of Mt. Paekdu, the respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung dispatched political workers to different areas including the Musan area for the organizational and political work of restoring and expanding party and revolutionary organizations and enlisting the broad popular masses in the anti-Japanese national united front. He himself went to the shore of the Tuman River and conducted work among the masses there.

As the enemy kept a strict vigilance over that area, he got small armed units and groups to protect political workers active there.

He made sure that the KPRA unit organized athletic sports and art performances in association with the people in places where it was stationed. Through these activities the guerrillas could keep closer relations of kinship with the masses of the people and inspire them with fighting spirit and revolutionary optimism.

While conducting active political activities, the KPRA units fully maintained the initiative in combat actions, too.

Panic-stricken by the KPRA's advance into the northeast of Mt. Paekdu, the enemy in this area got nervous and was at a loss what to do. The enemy showed his heel in advance when the KPRA unit made its appearance near by.*

* Frightened at the news that the KPRA would come, the policemen of Huifengdong in Helong County took to flight, vacating the village, in early June 1939. Such cases frequently occurred in other places, too.

Taking into account this situation, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung suggested more positive activity to disintegrate the enemy forces, the puppet Manchukuo Army in particular.

No sooner had the main unit of the KPRA advanced into the area northeast of Mt. Paekdu than the Japanese imperialists hurriedly mustered their forces there and obstinately attacked it. They even called out their aircraft.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung completely exhausted the obstinately pursuing enemy by decoying him to steep mountains for several days and then ambushed and annihilated him by the Hongqihe River.

The Battle of the Hongqihe River which took place in June 1939 was the first big battle waged by the main unit of the KPRA after its advance into the area northeast of Mt. Paekdu. It was of great significance in gaining military control over the enemy's frantic "punitive operations." After this battle the enemy dared not pounce upon the KPRA although he knew that it was on the upper reaches of the Hongqihe River.

After the Hongqihe River Battle the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung organized and commanded numerous battles, big and small, in the area along the Tuman River, swiftly moving his units, and dealt the enemy successive blows.

In those days the KPRA's military activities were closely associated with the struggle to hold back the Japanese imperialists' armed provocation against the Soviet Union.

In the period from May to September 1939 when they perpetrated another large-scale armed provocation against the Soviet Union in the Halexingol area, the KPRA, holding aloft the banner of internationalism as ever, played a part in curbing their military action by inflicting successive blows on them from the rear as it had actively carried out the harassing operations in the enemy's rear in July 1938 when the Japanese imperialists launched an armed invasion against the Soviet Union in the area of Lake Hassan.

In early August 1939, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung ordered all the units of the KPRA to intensify the rear-harassing operations.

In accordance with this August order all the units of the KPRA mounted fierce attacks on the enemy's rear everywhere.

In the latter half of August the KPRA units launched battles in Dashahe and Dajianggang, causing serious casualties to the Japanese imperialist aggressor troops, and in the Yaocha Battle in September they assaulted and burned 12 military trucks carrying hundreds of enemy officers and soldiers, annihilating them.

In September the KPRA units made simultaneous assaults on 12 concentrated villages in Yanji County, including Fumancun and Helincan, to deliver successive blows on the enemies.

In north and south Manchuria, too, the KPRA units fought numerous battles to hit the enemy from the rear.

LARGE-UNIT CIRCLING OPERATIONS

The Japanese imperialists were greatly exasperated at the fact that the KPRA was gaining in strength as the days went by. They became more desperate than ever before to "mop up" the KPRA. In September 1939 they established in Jilin the "Punitive Headquarters"* directly under the commander-in-chief of the Kwantung Army.

* It was called the "Nozoe Punitive Headquarters" because Masanori Nozoe, Major General of the Japanese Army, was appointed its commander-in-chief.

Under the "Punitive Headquarters" district "punitive units" were formed to embrace all the "punitive forces." This "Headquarters" worked out a "general plan for the mopping-up and cleanup operations in Jilin, Jiandao, Tonghua and other provinces in the autumn of 1939." Nozoe bragged that he would "exterminate" the Korean People's Revolutionary Army by the end of the year.

For the new "punitive" operations the enemy mobilized a huge armed force—the units under the Kwantung Army, the puppet Manchukuo Army, a part of the "Expeditionary Army in China," gendarmerie, police, and armed self-defence corps.

In order to cope with the enemy's forthcoming large-scale "siege-and-attack" operations, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung determined to apply the large-unit circling operations which meant dealing the enemy blows circling a vast area along the predetermined secret route. The KPRA first delivered a surprise attack against the enemy concentrated in the border area along the Tuman River and then moved far to the north to inflict another blow on him. And when the enemy concentrated his forces in that direction, the KPRA slipped out of there, to throw him into confusion. Then he worked out a concrete plan for military actions—to move again to the border area along the Tuman River and smash the enemy there.

According to the plan of action mapped out by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung the main unit of the KPRA attacked the enemy in different places along the Tuman River. It lured the enemy

into mountains and valleys in Helong County and then moved northward several hundreds of *ri* and reached the hinterland of Dunhua in a trice.

Afterwards, in December 1939, the KPRA unit made surprise attacks on Liukesong and then Jiaxinzi, winning a great victory. It conducted extensive political work among the lumber workers in Liukesong and Jiaxinzi and recruited over 200 advanced workers who volunteered to join the KPRA.

The Japanese imperialists never imagined that the KPRA unit could slip out of their tight encirclement ring so swiftly and advance into the hinterland of Dunhua. Informed of the urgent news that the KPRA surprised Liukesong and Jiaxinzi, the enemy rushed his troops to Dunhua in a great hurry. But he was late because the KPRA unit had already moved to the south and reached the basin of the Songhuajiang River on the border of Antu and Fusongxian Counties.

Having got the enemy's attention focussed on the Dunhua area, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung organized 40-odd-day political-military study in Baishitan in Fusongxian County, considering that the enemy would not be able to find out the main unit of the KPRA for a long time. In this period he gave thorough political and military training to the recruits numbering several hundreds.

After increasing the fighting strength of the KPRA ranks through the intensive political-military study, he, personally commanding the unit, left Baishitan in February 1940 and advanced into the opposite side of the Musan area following the predetermined course.

In March 1940 the Korean People's Revolutionary Army attacked Damalugou, one of the enemy's strongholds in the border area where the "punitive force" was entrenched. After wiping out the enemy, it successfully concealed its whereabouts. The enemy that had suffered an ignominious defeat in Damalugou reinforced his forces and combed mountains in Damalugou. But by that time the KPRA unit was camping in the deep forests of Hualazi.

Driven to desperation, the Japanese imperialists massed the most notorious "punitive units" and chased the main unit of the KPRA tenaciously.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung planned to deliver a decisive blow on the enemy in pursuit. In March 1940 he organized and commanded the Hongqihe Battle that annihilated in a flash the "Maeda unit" known as the strongest "crack unit" of the Japanese imperialists.* That day the Japanese "punitive unit" and over 500 men of the puppet Manchukuo Army who came after the "Maeda unit" saw this unit being annihilated and dared not pounce upon the KPRA unit. They fled away, firing blind shots.

* Admitting that the unit was annihilated in the Hongqihe Battle, the enemy described the superb tactics employed at this battle as the "finger of God" or with various other expressions. Terror-stricken at the defeat of Maeda, known as the "warrior of many campaigns" and "a veteran in punitive operations," the enemy raised a cry of distress. (Magazine Chingyu, organ of the "Manchukuo" police, July 1940; documents of the North and South Hamgyong Provincial Police; and other Japanese police documents.)

After the Hongqihe Battle the KPRA units conducted agile operations in spring and summer, circling Antu, Helong, Yanji and Dunhua areas. This put the enemy on the defensive. Heavily beaten in his camp or in pursuit battles, he was utterly flurried.

The large-unit circling operations of the KPRA under the command of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in the area northeast of Mt. Paekdu completely foiled the enemy's large-scale encirclement operations in which a huge army 200,000 strong took part, and caused serious politico-military setbacks to the enemy. It also inspired a firm confidence in national restoration among the people everywhere.

A Thought on Speed

Recently I visited the construction site of Pyongyang Department Store No. 1. There I saw an old man talking to young workers and heard him say:

"Young men, it took Japs seven years and nine months to build the old department store. But you are building a modern one, 25 times as large as the former one, only in a few months."

His words touched my heart deeply, and I felt the spirit of Korea, the strong pulse of Korea flowing into my veins.

I had an urge to walk on and on. And I found myself on Moran Hill where the Chollima Statue stands. The lovely view of the magnificent capital city of Pyongyang came in sight.

The respected leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"For another great leap forward in socialist construction, we must maintain the high speed of our advance and move ahead even more rapidly."

Speed campaign was initiated by our glorious Party. It requires the maximum results of work in quality and quantity in the shortest span of time.

It radically changed our people's way of work and wrought miracles in construction and all other fields and units.

Our monumental buildings boast of speeds created by the people of our age. What made them create such high speeds?

The "Pyongyang speed" amazed the world. With this speed we assembled a flat per 14 minutes.

It was a sledge-hammer blow to the US imperialists who had reduced Korea to heaps of ashes in the 1950s and raved that it would not be able to rise again within one hundred years.

In the early 1960s our constructors created the "vinalon speed": they dug out over 10,000 cubic metres of earth and laid the groundwork, tamped 500-600 cubic metres of concrete and laid over 100,000 bricks overnight.

At this speed they built a modern vinalon factory in Hamhung in a little more than a year.

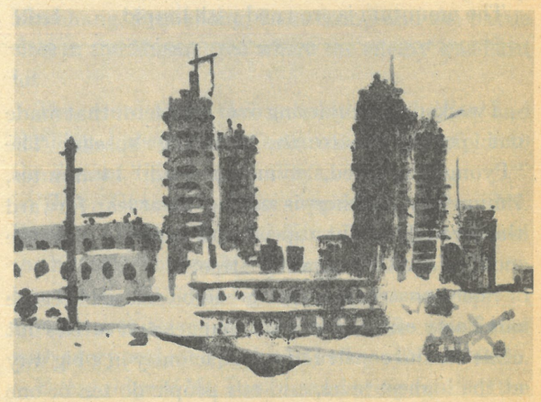
In the 1970s they created a new speed in the construction of the Ragwon Street in Pyongyang: they assembled one many-roomed flat in 7 minutes.

This new speed moved the world's people again to wonder and admiration and changed their conception of speed. Immeasurable was the zeal of our people to advance quickly and their strength.

In the early 1980s our constructors built the Changgwang Street in Pyongyang only in ten months. This street is virtually a town itself.

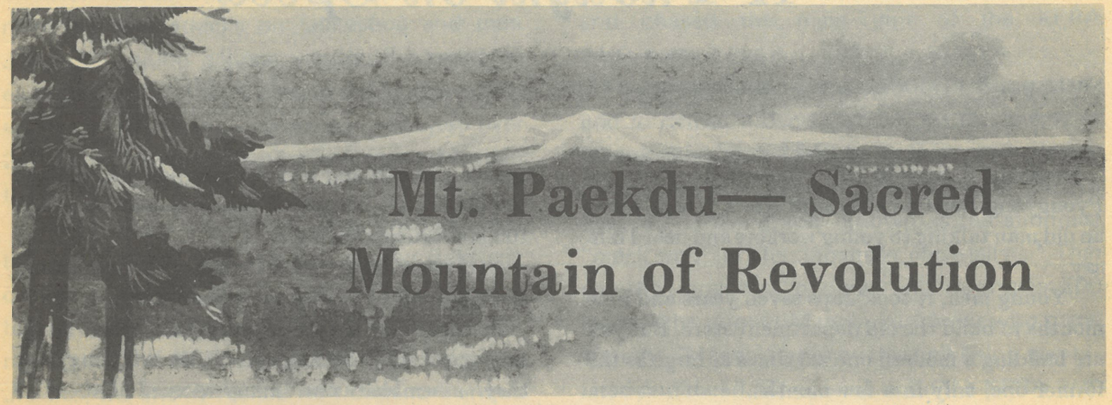
The speeds that have brought about unprecedented changes can never be measured by old standards and methods of comparison.

The imposing building of Pyongyang Department Store No. 1 is now rising in the heart of our capital city at a speed over 150 times higher than the old ones.



Along the Amnok River (1)

Travelogue



Mt. Paekdu— Sacred Mountain of Revolution

The 2,000-*ri*-long Amnok River rises in Mt. Paekdu and meanders along the northern boundary of Korea into the West Sea. It is a historic river associated with the brilliant revolutionary history of the great leader President Kim Il Sung. From this issue we gives serially a travelogue about the river—a river that carries the song of happiness.

Mt. Paekdu majestically rises symbolizing Korean spirit and sagacity.

From here stretch mountain ranges across the country, a land of golden tapestry.

The mountain is crowned with limpid Lake Chon or Heavenly Lake, surrounded by precipitous peaks which were formed of erupted lava. It presents an ever-changing scenery. The clouds rise from the lake and scatter over the peaks.

Its wonderful scenery arouses our admiration and delight.

Along with a group of explorers of revolutionary battle sites we halted in front of a monument erected atop Mt. Paekdu. The visitors read the engraved letters on the monument one by one with reverence.

The name of Mt. Paekdu is reminiscent of the glorious revolutionary history of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the brilliant and imperishable revolutionary traditions of our Party.

Ever since the great leader President Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, upheld the torch of Juche on Mt. Paekdu and roused the whole nation to the sacred struggle for national liberation, it has become an eyewitness of the epochal changes taking place on this land.

Fluttering your white hair in the blue
Taking hold of all mountain ranges in the East
You see below your eyes
Every hardship this country underwent
From time immemorial
O heavenly mount, sacred mount
Mount Paekdu...

These words were wafted to us on the breeze.

Someone was passionately reciting stanzas of an epic written by a certain poet about the augustness of Mt. Paekdu after liberation.

The bright rays of Juche, our Party and revolution, the prospering socialist homeland of today and our brilliant future—everything we have takes its rise in Mt. Paekdu.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The brilliant revolutionary traditions and fighting experiences gained in the anti-Japanese armed struggle are priceless treasures which our Party and people must fully inherit and develop for the victory of the Korean revolution."

Here in the thick forests of Mt. Paekdu the great leader made preparations for the founding of the iron Party and political power which would strike their firm roots in this land and trained the revolutionary armed forces, to traverse the glorious yet arduous revolutionary road.

The view of the snow-capped peaks of Mt. Paekdu soaring high over an ocean of green pines strikes us with solemnity, serenity and awe.

Feasting his eyes on the 2,750-metre-high Changgun (or General's) Peak, the main peak of Mt. Paekdu, which is highest in our country, an official who takes care of the revolutionary historic site said to us:

"The great leader crossed the Amnok River when he was 13, firmly determined not to return until Korea became independent. The river rises in the southwestern skirt of the General's Peak...."

The great leader left the low-eaved, thatch-roofed house in Mangyongdae and set forth on the one thousand-*ri* journey for national liberation. And for 20 long years he fought bloody struggles and endured grim ordeals to make a glorious revolution.

We were overcome with deep emotion when we saw the revolutionary historic places associated with the noble exploits of the great leader who defeated the imperialist marauders and the battle sites which bear the traces of the bloody struggles waged by the anti-Japanese fighters.

Beyond the cloud-shrouded mountains lie the green hills of Huadian where the great leader formed the Down-with-Imperialism Union of young communists trained by him, the harbinger of the Juche era.

In order to build up the revolutionary ranks he made uncounted trips along thorny lanes in Kalun, Guyushu, Wujiazi and Fuerhe, and these lanes all led to the foot of Mt. Paekdu. From here on the mountain top we can have a bird's-eye view of the forest of Antu where he proclaimed the birth of the first revolutionary armed ranks of Korea to the world; the paths beset with hard-fought battles; Dongguang where he proclaimed the founding of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland under the banner of the Ten-Point Programme he mapped out by the campfire in the blizzard-ridden dense forest; the secret camp where there was the revolutionary headquarters.

Around Mt. Paekdu lie Pochonbo, the glorious revolutionary site, time-honoured Chongbong, Konchang, Pegaebong, Lake Samji and the battle sites in the Musan area where the enemy was hard hit.

The view from the summit is glorious and thrilling, indeed. A vast ocean of foliage unfolds to the distant ridges and valleys.

"The General's Star appeared above Mt. Paekdu": "Since General Kim Il Sung organized the Korean army on Mt. Paekdu, the Japs will soon bite the dust." These legendary stories were spread from mouth to mouth, and they were associated with every and each peak and valley of Mt. Paekdu.

Every ridge of Mt. Paekdu and every reach of the

I walked on, pondering over the factor that made our people create the amazing speeds. The "Pyongyang speed," "vinalon speed," 14 minutes, 7 minutes... And here is another great leap forward that brought about a speed with which to build the modernistic Changgwang Street.

Such construction speeds can be created because our Party effects fantastic changes and carries out creation and construction audaciously in a big way at the highest level, and our people do ten or one hundred things when they are asked to do one and envelop the whole country with flames of innovation as soon as the spark is kindled.

Our Party leads the people and country amid a grand symphony, beating the drums of creation and construction. And it will bring still more miraculous achievements and raise fiercer hurricanes of speed campaign. My heart beats high at this thought.

Choe Ok Bun

Amnok River was virtually a crucial battle field where the great leader, the ever-victorious, iron-willed brilliant commander, defeated the enemy by flexible warfare and elusive tactics.

He restored the lost country, paying off our old scores, and opened up a new era of national independence and prosperity on this land. And our country has been now turned into a dignified socialist power. This won it worldwide fame.

In August 1963, the respected leader climbed Mt. Paekdu and visualized the bright future of the country, looking back with deep emotion on the days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

Today the great lodestar of the Party centre has risen high to take over and accomplish the revolutionary cause of Juche advocated by the fatherly leader. This adds a new glory to Mt. Paekdu, the holy mountain of revolution.

This mountain bearing traces of the immortal revolutionary activities of the great leader is also famous for its superb scenery and wonderful Lake Chon.

The spectacular look of Mt. Paekdu is mainly associated with the volcanic activities.

Our guide told us:

"It is on record that Mt. Paekdu originates from a volcanic eruption which took place some one million years ago...."

Several earthquakes and minor eruptions had occurred in the area around Mt. Paekdu since human history began.

The mouth of the volcano sank and later gave rise to a lake. From old times it is called Lake Chon, which means Heavenly Lake.

The lake was far down below and the crystal-clear blue water rippled quietly, keeping its secrets from time immemorial. Lake Chon is the deepest of all natural lakes in our country and lies higher than any other crater lakes in the world.

The lake is hemmed in on all sides by the General's Peak and other queer-looking perpendicular peaks which form a sort of a folding screen.

The Amnok and Tuman Rivers take their rise in the ravines in the southwest and southeast of Mt. Paekdu.

Many people come to Mt. Paekdu from every nook and corner of the country to trace the revolutionary battle sites out of an ardent desire to preserve and develop the glorious revolutionary traditions of our Party.

On the mountain path we came across some overseas Koreans who look up to the great leader and fight on stoutly, as well as many foreigners who had come across continents and oceans.

Mt. Paekdu in which the Korean revolution is deeply rooted will stand for ever as witness of the history of this country telling glorious stories to the posterity.

Kwon Song Ho

Bear Swims in Lake Chon of Mt. Paekdu

Lake Chon of Mt. Paekdu (2,750 metres above the sea) is a crater which spouted flame and lava until 1702. Its water is so cold that it has been known as unfit for any things to live.

It was said among visitors to the lake from the summer of 1980 on that they saw a strange animal as big as a bull.

So the authorities concerned organized an observation group. The group continued their work and saw an animal on July 12 last year.

At five past five on the morning of that day a strange animal came down to the lake from the top of the Piru Peak. It swam across the lake from beneath the peak to a crag on the opposite shore, about 1.8 kilometres, in an hour and twenty minutes. After reaching the shore, it crouched there for about two hours and a half.

Then it went over 60 metres up the crag in a beeline, stayed there for some 20 minutes, advanced two or three kilometres westwards and disappeared into the valley towards 10:20 a.m.

According to the photograph taken and observations made when it was out of water, it has been established that it is black all over with white markings in the breast.

Central Botanical Garden (2)

Angiosperm Section of the Botanical Taxonimic Garden

Our guide, a researcher of the botanical garden, explained that the angiosperm section was roughly divided into apopetalous and gamopetalous plots and led us to the former.

There we could see many apopetalous plants which belong to bridal wreath, rose, pear, plum, white birch, *Cornaceae* and magnolia families. Most attractive among them was famous magnolia.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Our flower called *mokran* is as beautiful as tree peony, and it has such fragrance and well-shaped leaves that we should boast of it to the world."

Magnolia or *mokran* bears elegant- and pure-looking flowers which have sweet scent. Its large petals are snow-white with purplish red pistils and stamens fanning out from within.

Our guide said that the name *mokran* had been given by the great leader to the tree, and started to tell an impressive episode about the flowering tree.

One May day in 1964 the great leader visited the central botanical garden and saw magnolia blooming in herb garden No. 2. He spoke highly of it and advised that it should be given wide publicity. He said he had named it *mokran* and explained that Koreans had the custom to add the word *ran* to the name of a fragrant and beautiful flower from ancient times, and so he named magnolia *mokran*, which means a tree that bears *ran* or orchid. In addition to its peony-like flowers, he pointed out, *mokran* has a sturdy stem which symbolizes the resourceful mettle of the Korean people.

Our guide continued the explanation to us who had been completely enthralled by the flowers.

Magnolia is a deciduous tree which usually grows as high as ten metres.

It is loved by people for its pretty flowers and its shapely stem and leaves. It bears white flowers, ten centimetres or so in diametre, which keep blooming for about a month on two occasions towards the end of May and the end of August. It is valued as decorative tree for its beautiful flowers, huge thick leaves and sturdy yet pliant stem. The purplish red beautiful fruits are also attractive when they are ripe.

The flowers are used for making aromatic, and its leaves and bark as medicine for stopping bleeding, pains and inflammation.

Our guide said the tree is to be seen in all parts of Korea, not higher than 1,400 metres above sea-level, except alpine areas. The tree is propagated by seeds, cuttings, graftings and layers.

We left the place for the gamopetalous plot. Thriving in the plot were some plants indigenous to Korea, abelia, *Abeliophyllum distichum*, forsythia, etc.

We first went up to abelia. This kind of tree has six vertical grooves in the stem, its leaves are elliptical, and the pink flowers at the end of twigs are fragrant. The tree is rare and very beautiful, our guide said.

According to him, the abelia we saw was one of the four species occurring in our country and the most beautiful and fragrant of them. Its wild community exists on the sunny slopes in Hyanggyo-ri, Maengsan County, South Pyongan Province, the guide said.

Here a girl in charge of the plot joined in our conversation. She said a research work was on to propagate the tree in the botanical garden since its wild community was not wide enough and the plants were sparse there.

We then went over to the arboretum, picturing the day when our mountains and fields would thickly be wooded with the rare trees.

Son Yu Song

Trip to Mt. Myohyang (4)

On the Way to Piro Peak

After seeing Manpok Valley, we made for Piro Peak (1,909 metres), the highest peak of Mt. Myohyang.

The scenery was beautiful all around. A crystal-clear stream ran over white pebbles; jagged rocks were crested with hoary trees; dark foliage clothed the valleys. All this reminded us of the following words of the great leader President Kim Il Sung:

"You can see scenic beauty everywhere in our country, but Mt. Myohyang is particularly well-known from ancient times for its wonderful and exquisite geographical features and idyllic scenery."

We took a look at the dragon pond in the Horangryong Valley before climbing Piro Peak. A notice said the pond was 2.5 metres deep, 12 metres wide and 22 metres long. It was hemmed in with massive rocks which were in good harmony with the surrounding landscape.

We enjoyed a pleasant rest on a fantastically-shaped rock with the guide. The pond water was so limpid that we could see rainbow trouts and other fishes swimming about over the white pebbles at the bottom.

Seeing us drinking in the scenic beauty, the guide told this story:

Two kilometres or so up this valley there is an old gold mine with two pits. The great leader President Kim Il Sung bade functionaries concerned to close the mine. The reason was that if the mine went on working the blasts might scare birds away and the waste water flowing out of the dressing yard foul the mountain stream and kill the fish. He said that the beauty of Mt. Myohyang could not be bartered for a few tons of gold.

Our heart swelled at the thought that thanks to the respected leader's profound care the mountain could be preserved and developed as a people's beauty spot.

After the pond, we stopped at the mouth of a valley leading to Piro Peak. What arrested our eyes was a building site with a fresh signpost.

"What is this site for?" asked we.

Our guide replied: "The glorious Party centre has set a task of implementing the great leader President Kim Il Sung's instructions on making Mt. Myohyang more beautiful. And this is the site for a camp."

Impressed by the glorious Party centre's earnest efforts to improve the beauty of the mountain for people, we took the hiking course to Habiro (Lower Piro Peak).

Two kilometres' walk brought us to a house built in a cave called Kumgang Grotto. The house had a signboard reading "Kumgang Abbot's Chamber". The old caretaker told us about its history. Built in the 16th century, it had been used by monks of the Pohyon Temple of the mountain for nearly twenty years. Making the most of the natural cave to harmonize with the mountainous terrain, the building showed a high level of architecture.

The surrounding landscape was superbly beautiful.

Two old firs stood in front, and there was a famous fountain beside the building. A queerly-shaped rock called Kangsondae soared high on a back hill. A few pine trees growing on the top added much to the beauty of the place.

A legend says the scenery is so enticingly beautiful that even flying birds came down to the rock and their hearts stopped beating, struck in wonder.

A little way up the Kumgang Grotto was a temple called Habiro Temple. It stood beneath Piro Peak, hence the name of Habiro or Lower Piro. The murals of tigers and cranes as well as the decorative painting on the pillars, eaves and ceilings were of high artistic value. The area around the temple abounds with angelica and other valuable medicinal herbs. A kilometre away from the temple lie the Chontae and the Isonnam Falls.

The Isonnam Falls was picturesque, indeed. The water plunged in two columns over a cliff scores of metres high against the background of Sokka Peak which in dim distance loomed high in the blue sky like a white fan turned upside down.

Admiring at the beauty of the Chontae and Chilsong Valleys and many peaks such as Paegun, Wonman and Piro Peaks, we moved on to the next leg of our sightseeing.

O Dok Yon

Yanghwa Scallop Reserve

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Workers in the fishing industry must widely organize seaculture and decisively improve its methods to produce more *miyok* seaweed, tangle, sea cucumber, oyster and other shellfishes, laver and suchlike."

There lies the Yanghwa scallop reserve in the sea off Sinpo City, South Hamgyong Province in our country. It covers a water area of 1,200 hectares or more.

Recently we visited this reserve. The reserve made a brilliant and entrancing picture in thousands of golden morning sunrays.

Shrill whistles came from the far-off Sinpo port as if to tell of big hauls.

Lively singing voices of culturists of shellfish, tangle and *miyok* seaweed were wafted to us on the breeze, pleasing our ears.

Their fruitful day's work was beginning already.

The calm water of the reserve suddenly rippled near a cape over there. "Look those ripples!" said the chief engineer of the seaculture station who was in our company. "The water ripples like that when scallops move in large groups."

We looked into the water through waterglasses. In the water hundreds or thousands of scallops were moving, opening and shutting their shells and jetting water. They seemed to run a race.

A diver jumped into the water and came up with a dozen of scallops or so.

They measured 20 cm long and 17 cm wide each.

The scallop was roundish like a spread fan in shape and its valves were different from each other. One valve was like a rice paddle and the other was almost flat and had 28 ridges like sunrays on the surface.

In olden times local people here used its shell for a rice paddle. Hence its Korean name *pabjogae* (rice paddle shellfish).

We looked into the water. Even after many had gone away in groups, many other scallops were seen preying on feeds in the sandy bottom.

The scallop preys also on young sea urchin and spore of some seaweed.

We saw some moving about with the young on their back.

The spawning season of scallop is from May to July and comes to the climax in June. A spawner lays as many as 80 million to 170 million eggs. The spawn live attaching themselves to the mother's shell or anything like stone until they grow about 1 centimetre long and come to lead an independent life in the sandy bottom.

The scallop thrives in spring and autumn. It becomes adult when three years old.

Its plumpy flesh being tasty, scallop makes a nice seafood. Its shell is preferably used in making handiworks.

To increase such a good resource, sea culturists were applying themselves to their work everywhere in the reserve.

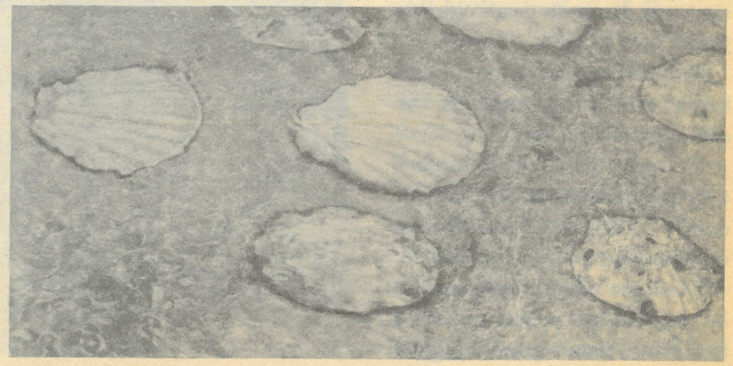
They not only breed wild spawn but also artificially encourage the spawning.

From time to time, we saw boats gliding to and fro on the crystal water, laden with young scallops. "How many do you carry?" asked the chief engineer. "No less than 100,000, I bet you," a Merited Seaculturist shouted back.

The reserve provides scallop with the optimum living conditions and also breeds multitudes of young scallops artificially hatched and released.

The shellfish population of the reserve is steadily increasing thanks to such active efforts of the seaculturists here.

Son Ha Sik



Kim Taek Song— "Magic King of the World"

Our People's Actor Kim Taek Song won the title of the "Magic King of the World" at the 16th International Modern Magic Festival held in Karlovy Vary, Czechoslovakia.

At the request of many readers our magazine gives a brief account of the magic king Kim Taek Song here.

* * *

Kim Taek Song has so far come first five times at the international magic festivals and won three "Grand" cups, the highest prize of the festivals, and one gold medal and was awarded the title of the "Magic King of the World" at the festival last year.

He is quite lively, brisk and vigorous. He is 48 years old this year.

He was born as a son of a day labourer in Kanggye before the country's liberation.

He spent his boyhood in poverty and drudgery under the colonial yoke of Japanese imperialism.

After the country's liberation he worked at a factory as a turner and then became a juggler as he wished under the Party concern.

Twenty-five years have passed since then.

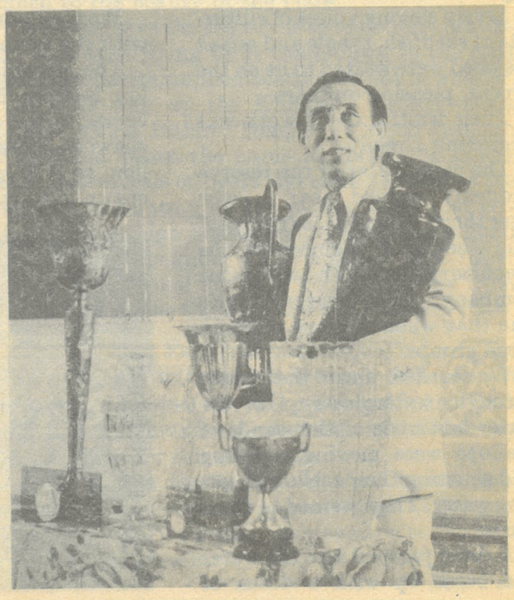
How could a son of a day labourer be the "Magic King of the World"?

On July 18, 1981, when he came first in the imaginary magic outrivalling over 500 jugglers from 30-odd countries and mounted the honour platform to receive the "Grand" prize and cup, people saw his eyes wet with hot tears.

Many foreigners said that they knew why he shed tears and talked about the great leader.

But they could not fathom all the grateful love shown by our Party to bring his talent into full bloom.

The respected leader of our people President Kim Il Sung saw his juggleries many times and highly praised his successful performance and taught how to raise our jugglery to the world level.



Kim Taek Song

Basing itself on the great leader's instructions, the glorious Party centre pointed several times to the seed of our jugglery and the orientation of its creation to develop ours into a Juche-oriented jugglery for the people, and not a bizarre jugglery or a jugglery for pure fun.

It pays deep attention to the life of our acrobats.

It saw that they had Korean dishes during their foreign performance tour and sent them many special products of Korea on red-letter days.

For our readers we cite another instance.

In July 1976, when Kim Taek Song and officials concerned were about to leave home to attend the 13th International Modern Magic Festival held in Vienna, the capital of Austria, they were at a loss what to do unable to carry apparatuses needed for the festival in a plane.

He rears the second magic king

Learned about this, the Party sent two planes for the juggler.

"Smiles always play on your faces but there are always clouds on ours."

This was what a foreign juggler said to our jugglers at the magic festival.

It was in April 1972 that Kim Taek Song who had grown under the tender care of the Party began to appear at the world magic festival.

He was widely known at home and abroad for nearly 10 years of his splendid performance at the international magic festivals and won the title of the "Magic King of the World" at the festival last year for his great contribution to the development of world jugglery.

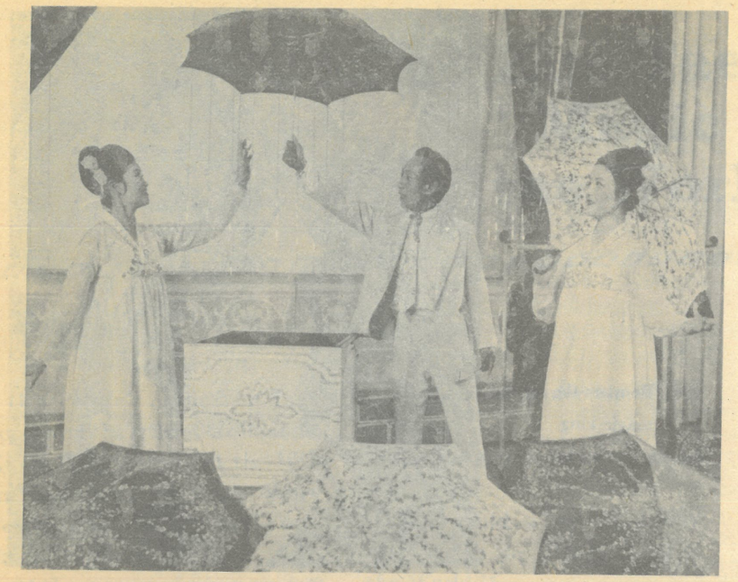
He participated in last year's festival with imaginary magic pieces "Production of Bunting and Doves", "Egg-Laying Paper Hen," "Cascade of Silk," "Production of Cups and Bottles" and "Salute the Festival."

The respected leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Our arts are the most beautiful, noblest and most revolutionary in the world."

After seeing our graceful and

A scene from the jugglery "Salute the Festival"



A scene from the jugglery "Cascade of Silk"

winning jugglery leading people into a noble and mysterious land many spectators mounted the stage shouting "Korea, Korea!" and warmly hugged our jugglers.

The Party centre congratulated him on his outstanding success at the magic festival and gave him a grateful grace.

He is and will be happy.

To him jugglery is not his job but his honourable revolutionary task.

He says that he is the happiest when he applies himself to the creation of new juggleries.

His eldest son, Kim Chol (21), is also a juggler of his circus.

According to him, his son is cleverer with hands than he is. He is taller than his father is and is good at not only jugglery but whipping and takes the spectators.

His second son is a promising fine arts college student.

President of the Magic Association of Czechoslovakia said to Kim Taek Song: It is clear that you will not participate in the next magic festival as you have won the title of the "Magic King." But I earnestly ask you to take part in it without fail for the development of the world jugglery. If you don't come the festival will lose popularity.

He is now deluged with letters of foreigners requesting him to participate in the next festival.

Whether he will participate in the coming festival or not is the great concern of the home and world public.

He is sure to meet their expectation.

He says: "I'm preparing for the next festival. I'm still young."

Choe Ok Guk

A scene from the jugglery "Production of Bunting and Doves"

(Ten-Point Political Programme of Unified State)

Measures of Confederal State to Protect Rights of Overseas Koreans

At the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea the great leader President Kim Il Sung clarified measures to protect the rights of overseas Koreans in the ten-point policy to be followed by the confederal state after reunifying the country by means of founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"...the DCRK should defend and protect the national rights and interests of all Koreans overseas."

Korean nationals are living in all parts of the world including Japan, the United States, Canada and West Germany. There are 700,000 Koreans in Japan.

There are Koreans who exercise national autonomy in socialist countries and others, rallied closely, are fighting resolutely to defend the national rights and interests like Koreans following the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan. There are also many others who do not do so.

Many overseas Korean nationals have no national rights and suffer national humiliation and persecution due to the vicious "two Koreas" policy of national division pursued by the US and Japanese reactionaries and the traitorous acts of their stooges, the south Korean fascist rulers.

Such an abnormal situation should be ended as early as possible and all our overseas compatriots should be firmly guaranteed democratic national rights and interests as overseas citizens of unified Korea.

Our overseas compatriots belong to the Korean race. So they should live, fully exercising the national rights with a high national pride, no matter where they live.

The DCRK, as their motherland, should assume the responsibility and duty of defending and protecting their national rights and interests.

The DCRK should make vigorous efforts to enable all Korean nationals living abroad to enjoy their internationally accepted legal rights and liberties and give them strong support and encouragement in their struggle for democratic national rights.

It is very important here to actively support and encourage the struggle of the Korean nationals in Japan and the United States against the national discrimination of the imperialist reactionaries and for national dignity and rights and freedom.

The confederal state should guarantee the rights of all our overseas compatriots to travel freely to their motherland and return home and live and act freely at their chosen place of residence in the north or south.

As seen above, these measures clarified by the great leader are only just ones which accord with the present situation of the overseas Koreans and fully meet their earnest desire and aspiration.

Pang Tae Jip

Dialogue

Induction of Foreign Capital and Debts of South Korea

Some time ago a *Korea Today* reporter had a talk with Mr. Sok Du Gwan, Deputy Head of the Faculty of Economics of Kim Il Sung University on the fact that of late more and more foreign capital is being introduced into south Korea.

Reporter: As everybody knows, the Chon Du Hwan puppet clique are working viciously to draw in more foreign capital these days. I would like to discuss this question with you today.

Sok Du Gwan: Recently the puppet Chon Du Hwanites have revised the "Law on Induction of Foreign Capital". As a result, the necessary formalities have been far more simplified and the objects of foreign investment have been increased greatly. The puppet clique were working hard to bring in a larger amount of foreign capital because they are heavily in debt to foreign countries.

Reporter: In my opinion, the bulk of the foreign capital they are introducing now is being spent to pay off debts.

Sok Du Gwan: That's right. As to foreign capital introduced in 1980, 40.4 per cent of it was long-term credits related to reproduction and direct foreign investments; the remaining 59.6 per cent was supplementary payments caused by an increase in the costs of materials, repayments for principal interests and funds for the introduction of consumer goods. But, while in south Korea, foreign capital only multiplies her debts. However, the south Korean rulers, swallowing a bitter pill, have broadened the inlet of foreign capital on a number of occasions and made frantic efforts to draw in foreign capital. In 1980 they introduced 8,600,000,000 dollars, and they are planning to bring in 10,000,000,000 dollars of foreign capital from Japan alone in the coming five years.

Reporter: The respected leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The south Korean authorities, contrary to the will of the Korean people, are now trying to find a way out by bringing in foreign capital. The introduction of foreign capital leads to a state of dependence and national bankruptcy."

As the respected leader always says, the economy can develop only when it is run from the Juche standpoint. But the ignorant and uncouth south Korean puppets who only know how to wield bayonets, have ruined the economy by treacherous induction of foreign capital. Still not satisfied with this, they are bringing in an enormous amount of foreign capital now to repay the debts, but they are accumulating more debts. How appalling it is!

Sok Du Gwan: Quite right. South Korea's debts are not decreasing but are snowballing progressively. For instance, in 1979, the amount increased by 5,609,000,000 dollars as compared with 1978, which made it 20,479,000,000 dollars in all; in 1980 the figures rose to 27,200,000,000 dollars; in 1981 to 34,100,000,000 dollars, which means a two-fold growth over 1978 and 250 times as much as in 1960.

Reporter: I would like you to delve a bit deeper into the causes.

Sok Du Gwan: The causes vary. But, they are, among others, the external dependence of the south Korean economy, the adverse effect of worldwide depression and the stupendous amount of military spendings.

Firstly, the south Korean puppets have shackled the economy completely to foreign countries.

As regards existing industrial equipment in south Korea, more than 60 per cent of them were delivered from foreign countries, of which 90-100 per cent of the production equipment in the cardinal industries were imported. So, the proportions of external dependence of materials are quite high. In particular, south Korea imports 92.4 per cent of major materials. They need a huge amount of dollars to run factories, but their "foreign money safe" is empty. So they introduce some 8,000,000,000 dollars on an annual average, but all this tremendous sum of money is converted into debts.

In addition, as the deadline for the repaying foreign loans is not observed, interests beget interests, you know.

Another reason is that south Korea has been turned into a zone most badly affected by worldwide depression.

Economic fluctuations continued for years and, recently, the world-market prices of materials jumped up as a whole. As regards the import prices of materials for exports, they rose 35.5 per cent.

Oil occupies the largest portion of south Korea's imports. There has been no change in the amount of the imported oil, but they are paying nearly twice as much money for it.

Meanwhile, south Korea's export is at the lowest ebb, and its items are sold at half or, in some cases, 20-40 per cent of world-market prices. But even their sales are not effected satisfactorily because of the economic bankruptcy of the importing nations. As a result, south Korea's trade deficit amounted to over 5,000,000,000 dollars in 1979. In 1980 its deficits in international balances of payments were as much as 5,700,000,000 dollars, and 1981 showed much more deficit.

Reporter: So, the economic crisis of the Chon Du Hwan puppets is as serious as their political crisis. Nevertheless, they are running amuck to unleash a new war and squandering a colossal sum of foreign capital as military spendings. Chon Du Hwan is a real war maniac, isn't he?

Sok Du Gwan: Yes, he is. Every year his gang spend a considerable part of the introduced foreign capital in purchasing the latest weapons, and the amount of the capital allotted to production is used for munitions industries. This renders the process of reproduction in south Korea almost impossible.

Reporter: But there is no possibility of eliminating any of these causes. After all, it is obvious that the south Korean puppets draws in foreign capital to meet debts, but of no avail.

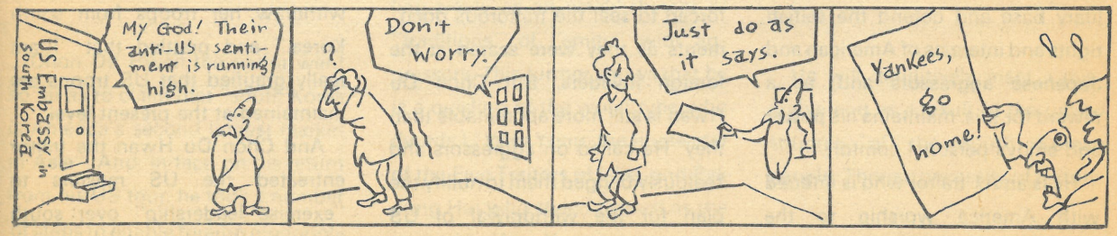
Sok Du Gwan: That's correct. The more they introduce foreign capital, the more their debts will increase on a graduated scale. The foreign debts are pressing the south Korean economy to a critical point. However, because of the present catastrophic crisis the Chon Du Hwan puppet clique pursue a contradictory policy of expanding the scale of the introduction of foreign capital instead of reducing it. Precisely this is the question.

Reporter: Therefore, in the last analysis, the south Korean puppets' desperate efforts to induce foreign capital show that their days are numbered.

Sok Du Gwan: Quite true. They will soon perish in debt.

Reporter: I think this is enough for today. Thank you.

Searchlight (in South Korea)



Crimes of the Puppet-Traitor(2)

Traitorous Flunkey Who Dwarfs the Five Traitors of Ulsa

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"In their endeavour to keep the nation divided for ever and realize their ambition of a prolonged control of power, the south Korean reactionaries are further intensifying the fascist suppression of south Korean people and patriots and perpetrating without hesitation the treacheries of selling out the country and the people."

Successive rulers of south Korea were all engrossed in treacheries, but none of them was so vicious as Chon Du Hwan the traitor.

Chon Du Hwan is the worst traitor who regards it as his bounden duty to help the US imperialists tide over the crisis of their colonial rule in south Korea and leave it to them as their permanent colony and military base and defend the selfish rights and interests of American and Japanese aggressors and, as a reward for this, maintains his power and enjoys personal comfort.

He is an A1 traitor who is imbued with America worship to the marrow. This was proved by himself when he declared: "I do not tolerate criticism of the United States in any form. During my military service, I received education at a military school in the State of Georgia and, therefore, I was assigned a special duty in the army."

He is such a quisling that after Pak Jung Hi bit the dust in October 1979, US imperialism nominated him as its new watchdog. This is no secret.

The true colours of Chon Du Hwan as a traitor were revealed most glaringly during his US tour which lasted from late January to early February last year.

Through this tour he committed such monstrous treacheries that he dwarfed the Five Traitors of Ulsa (who sold out Korea to Japan in 1905). These five traitors were forced to seal the traitorous documents as they were scared at the foreign invaders. But Chon Du Hwan is still more abominable than they. He called on aggressors and zealously begged them to nullify the plan for the withdrawal of US troops from south Korea and keep them there permanently. He had unprecedentedly treacherous documents prepared and sealed them of his own accord.

Not a spark of national dignity or pride can be found in the statements made by the puppet traitor to his American masters.

As soon as he set foot in Washington, he clamoured about the "importance" of the presence of US troops in south Korea which "is the US lifeline in the Pacific" and the "forward base to defend the US and Japan." He did not hesitate to express the foul intention of the puppet clique to play the role of an "anti-communist shock force".

In his statement published after his talk with the US masters, he said that "the United States strongly assured that she has no intention to withdraw her troops from south Korea," and prattled that "I am really gratified that US troops are maintained at the present level."

And Chon Du Hwan the traitor entreated the US masters to "exercise leadership" over south

Korea. What a despicable utterance this is!

Ours is an age of independence. Today many countries of the world are moving along the road to independence against imperialist domination and subjugation. He could not have begged for the continued presence of foreign troops in his country if he is not a traitor to the nation; he would not have dared to clamour for his masters' "protection by force" or their "exercise of leadership" if he is not a dirty stooge of imperialism.

Chon Du Hwan the traitor also carried out knavish criminal activities to shackle the south Korean economy more tightly to foreign monopoly capital. At receptions given in New York prior to his call at the White House, the traitor courted his masters' favour by saying that "south Korea owes her industrialization and economic growth particularly to the cooperation and assistance of US capital"; and he stressed that "foreign capital investments are essential for our economic growth," and earnestly requested further "economic cooperation" and capital investments.

Chon Du Hwan the traitor went so far as to claim that "south Korea is America's second largest market in Asia". And, in fact, on his return from his US tour, he took a number of steps to enable foreign monopoly capital to penetrate into south Korea without restriction.

Since Chon Du Hwan's seizure of power, south Korea has turned further into a US-Japanese investment zone and into their commodity market; its economy has been gripped more tightly by the tentacles of US and Japanese monopoly capital and the people have been forced to engage in slave labour.

To justify his treacheries, the puppet traitor unhesitatingly commits criminal acts of distorting history. He described the traitorous "Korea-US Treaty of Friendship and Commerce" concluded a century ago as the harbinger of a "new era in Korea-US relations," and begged the Americans to strengthen master-servant relations with the "centenary of the establishment of Korea-US friendship" as a momentum.

As for the "Korea-US Treaty of Friendship and Commerce" of 1882 it is an aggressive unequal treaty US imperialist invaders signed with Korea's feudal government by threat of force.

And Chon Du Hwan extols the conclusion of this shameful shackling treaty as an establishment of "traditions" of "amity" with aggressors. This further shows that he is a quisling of the worst type who dwarfs Li Wan Yong, the ringleader of the Five Traitors of Ulsa, and Pak Jung Hui who styled himself as the second Li Wan Yong.

At present the traitor Chon Du Hwan says: "Friendly nations in the Free World lose or gain spirits according to US policies or the attitudes of her leaders." He extols the new host of the White House to the skies, and curries favour with him in every way in an attempt to prop up the puppet regime with his backing and stay on in office for a long time to come. Also, with US support, he is working to strengthen the nexus with Japanese reactionaries, claiming that "Korea and Japan belong to one and the same territory."

Only such a quisling as Chon Du Hwan can be fierce to the people like a wolf and disgustingly coquet with the imperialist aggressors.

It is not long since the traitor's usurpation of "power." But countless are the crimes committed by him against the nation.

At present the puppet traitor utters such words as the "nation", "patriotism" and "national destiny", but this is a transparent trick to cover up his true colours as traitor to the nation.

He will definitively meet a miserable end as a result of the united struggle of the south Korean people. This is a necessity of history.

Li Jae Yon

Songs Now Popular in South Korea

As the south Korean public feelling is running higher and higher against Chon Du Hwan the cutthroat, songs are spreading to jeer and mock him.

They are sung to the tune of widespread popular songs.

One of such songs is "I'm Happy." Originally it was a decadent song sung by barmaids. Later students modified the words to deride Chon Du Hwan who sings of his "Happiness" in the lap of his US master. It goes like this:

"...I'm happy in your embrace. For this day I sieged the Martial Law Command at dead of night and arrested Chon Sung Hwa (the then Martial Law Commander), hung Kim Jae Gyu (the former KCIA Director who shot Pak Jung Hi) and made three Kims (Kim Dae Jung, Kim Yong Sam and Kim Jong Pil) scapegoats in a sea of blood at Kwangju to reach your embrace. Don't give me up, please. O, I'm happy. How happy I am this moment! I'm happy at your side...."

Also in vogue are such songs as "Look Here" which derides Chon Du Hwan who swaggers about in the "Presidential hat" stained with the blood of his fellow countrymen, and "A Guy in a Blood-stained Shirt" which lays bare his cruelty as a cutthroat. There are songs laughing at his wife, too. "Open the Door, Sun Ja" is one of them. "Sun Ja" is a commonplace name among south Korean harlots, who open the door and sell their bodies to anybody for money or privilege. Chon Du Hwan's wife is Li Sun Ja by name, and behaves like a harlot. Hence this song is widespread.

As these songs reflecting enmity against the traitor Chon Du Hwan are in vogue with the students and wide sections of the public, the puppets mobilize the police and agents to make roundups of those who sing the songs, and torture them in cold blood. But no bayonet can hush the singing voices which spread from mouth to mouth.

Chon Du Hwan is running amuck to remain in office for a long time under the aegis of the US imperialists, but he is doomed to ruin sooner or later, denounced by the entire south Korean people.

Diabolical Atrocities

In south Korea people are killed in cold blood almost every day by soldiers of the US imperialist army of aggression stationed there.

Not long ago, a GI named Gregory of the 8th US Army murdered a south Korean woman, a certain Kim, by throwing her out of a fourth-floor window. He did this because she refused to comply with his carnal desire. It is a diabolical atrocity which can be perpetrated only by the US imperialist aggressors who are deeply imbued with racism and misanthropy.

The US imperialist aggressors have described themselves as "benefactors" to the south Korean people and are posing as such still now. But they have never behaved as becoming "friends" or "benefactors" in their relations with south Koreans.

Needless to say, a burglar who breaks into other's house, dagger in hand, cannot become a "benefactor" or "protector" to the master.

Study-Excursion Must Be Resumed

Last spring I set out on a study-excursion with my students.

We made a pleasant trip inspecting factories, cooperative farms, scientific, cultural and educational establishments on the east and west coasts.

The Kim Chaek and the Hwanghae Iron Works were boasting of automation; the Yoldusamcholli Plain was astir with the chug-chug of tractors; schools were alive with the reading voices of children; and hospitals were permeated with love for man. Everywhere people's faces were bright with optimism, in which we could affirm our own happiness. We went on southward but our trip was interrupted at Pyonghwa-ri of Panmun County, Kaesong City, situated in the middle of Korea.

Pyonghwa-ri is a small village standing by the Military Demarcation Line. A hill in the village accords a commanding view of the Taesongdong village on the southern side of the MDL, which lies within a calling distance.

They say that once a group of south Korean students came to that village on an excursion but, as they were forced to stop there, they cursed the US imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique running amuck for the "two Koreas" scheme against the reunification, and pluckily chanted the song "Our Desire Is Reunification."

The respected leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Although a new generation has grown up, there has not even been established contact and travel between north and south Korea, to say nothing of the reunification of the country, the long-cherished aspiration of the nation, and the artificial barrier of national partition remains unchanged."

From ancient times the inhabitants of the two villages, Pyonghwa-ri and Taesongdong, were very close to each other. The children played together chasing flitting insects and adults called on one another to while away long winter evenings. But it is an old story now. The Military Demarcation Line separated the two villages from each other as the nation's territory was cut in two.

Decades have passed since the two villages stopped to hear from each other, let alone to visit. Who is to blame?

We got the answer as we reached Panmunjom, where ferocious-looking American goons with MP armbands stood arrogantly, chewing gums.

They are to blame, the Yankees, and their cat's paw, the south Korean quislings. The Yankees came across the ocean and occupied half of our country and have lorded it over there and are out to dominate it forever. This is why Korea is still divided in two.

The US imperialists set up some 1,290 markers along the 240-km Demarcation Line from the west coast to the sandy beach of the Kangjong Village on the East Sea and, still not content with it, got the Chon Du Hwan puppet clique to build high reinforced concrete walls along the line, but they are powerless to break the warm feeling that links the fellow countrymen in the north and south and their burning desire for reunification.

An inhabitant of Kyonggi Province sculptured a statuette of a south Korean peasant who, after reunification, has reaped a rich harvest on the land given by General Kim Il Sung, goes to Pyongyang to see him, driving an ox-cart laden with bags of rice. Presenting the General with this statuette, the sculptor showed how ardently the south Korean peasants want to see the nation reunified and live in one Korea under the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

A calciner of a cement factory in Kaesong is said to have put out a thousand and more tons of cement in addition to his own work quota, in order to contribute to the construction of a bridge over the Sachon River after reunification.

LEGEND

TIGERS AND A FLUTE

Once upon a time in a remote mountain village there lived a couple who had three sons. The man was a diligent farmer, and in winter he would go into snow-covered mountains to hunt tigers.

One winter day he left for a deep valley. A year passed but he did not come back.

One night his wife was sewing, her three sons seated before her. The youngest son asked, "Mother, where is father?"

"He went into the deep mountains to hunt tigers."

"To hunt tigers? Then, why doesn't he come?"

Mother hesitated before she spoke. "He has not been heard of yet. He must have been killed by a tiger. And you will have to avenge your father."

The three sons swore to comply with their mother's wish to take revenge.

Now, they had hunting practice every day. Each of them made a bow and began with catching rabbits and roe deers on a hill near their village, before they hunted foxes, wolves and tigers. In a few years they became good archers. One day they said to their mother they would set out to revenge their father.

"Well then, I'll have your skills tested," said mother. And she went into the kitchen and brought out a jar on the head. It was full of water. She asked the boys to hit the jar, but they must not break it or let it leak.

They did not dare to aim at their mother at first.

Presently, the eldest son, a dead shot, aimed at the jar and drew the bow. The arrow hit the target, making two holes on both sides of the jar. At the moment the second son shot an arrow which passed through the first hole and stopped up the second one. The third son, too, lost no time and shot an arrow, which stopped up the first hole.

Mother examined the jar and found that the arrows hit the target and not a drop of water leaked out.

These burning hearts are becoming one to smash the barrier built along the Military Demarcation Line and bring the dawn of reunification.

The day will definitively come when our fellow countrymen in north and south hug each other for joy and shout hurrahs for reunification, when the faces of our southern brothers and sisters will shine with happy smiles for the grateful care of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and our glorious Party centre to achieve the reunification. Then, our excursion stopped at Pyonghwa-ri will be continued to the Taesongdong village and south Korean students will resume their excursion to visit Pyonghwa-ri.

The day is sure to come and, to hasten the day, I will try hard to imprint the image of our land to be reunified on the minds of my students.

Kim Sun Jik

She gladly consented to her sons' plan to set out on an adventure to avenge their father's death. Seeing them off, she wished them good health on a tortuous journey and advised them particularly to guard themselves against any temptations.

A few days later the three brothers reached a ravine, where they had a discussion and each of them went in different directions.

One day, Sam Dol, the youngest, was walking along a rugged mountain lane, when a maiden dressed in white appeared out of a thicket. He watched her closely. She was all smiles. At times she looked like a human and at times a beast.

It is impossible that there is a girl in this God-forsaken mountain, Sam Dol thought. Some beast must be trying to lure me. So, he shot an arrow at the unearthly girl.

The girl wriggled with a scream and turned into a giant tiger which was lying dead.

At this moment there was a whistle, and a number of tigers turned up roaring, from all directions.

Sam Dol quickly climbed up a big tree and looked down. To his surprise, he saw an old tiger play a flute for the tiger he had killed just before and soon the dead sprang to his feet.

Presently they found Sam Dol on the tree and tried to harm him, one laddering up another. One of the tigers on the top was almost within the reach of Sam Dol.

"I'm dying anyway", Sam Dol thought. "I should kill at least one of them and revenge my father."

So resolved, Sam Dol took his bow and drew it at the tiger on the top. The arrow ran through all the tigers, from the one on the top to the one down at the bottom.

The roaring tigers were all dead. Sam Dol felt relieved and got down from the tree. He took the flute out of the old tiger's mouth; it was a golden flute which glittered. Sam Dol put it in his bosom and left in search for his brothers. He crossed a hill and was surprised to find his second brother lying dead on the roadside. He took out and played the flute. Strangely enough, his dead brother rose to his feet, stretching himself.

Sam Dol asked him what had happened. The latter said that he had forgotten mother's advice and been seduced by a white-dressed girl who killed him.

The two brothers left to look for their elder brother. He was found dead on the road beyond another hill; the flute gave him life, too. He told the same story as the second brother. Boundless was the joy of the three brothers who had avenged their father's death upon the tigers.

Sam Dol and his brothers came back home to their mother, carrying tiger skins with them. She was greatly satisfied with what her sons had done. Afterwards, the three brothers lived happily with their mother.

Pollution in South Korea Threatens Human Lives

From ancient times Korea was called a golden tapesty for its beautiful mountains and crystal streams.

But it is not true of today's south Korea, where verdant mountains and crystal streams have disappeared because of environmental pollution. The pollution has become a serious social problem in south Korea as it affects not only towns and industrial districts but also farming and fishing villages.

The environments are heavily polluted by noxious gases, smoke, dust, waste water and other refuses, thus threatening human lives.

The air in south Korea is contaminated by some two million tons of pollutants on an annual average, so that the starry sky is blurred even in a clear night.

The city of Seoul emits 25 tons of noxious gas a day. In Ulsan and Pusan the atmosphere contains sulphur dioxide 2.87 ppm and 1.51 ppm respectively, or 57 times and 30 times the air-quality standards. Carbon monoxide is found in the air of almost all south Korean cities, 8.5 ppm in Seoul for instance.

If the air is fouled with sulphur dioxide exceeding the air-quality standard of 0.005 ppm, it causes men to suffer from respiratory diseases such as chronic bronchitis, asthma, pneumonia, etc. and even to die in serious cases.

Carbon monoxide is toxic at 1 ppm and even fatal to human lives.

Shortly ago over 140 inhabitants of Seoul fell ill in two days on account of sulphur dioxide and carbon monoxide in the air, and 21 of them died and 100-odd people were in a critical condition. This suffices to show how grave the consequences of air pollution are in south Korea today.

South Korean rivers and seas are also badly contaminated with waste water and refuses coming out of pollutional industries.

The pollutional industries which have no sewage-treatment facilities and settling reservoirs let loose toxic substances to the Han River where the town rubbish joins them. Therefore, the river has long since turned into a "dead river" that has no fish.

The Kum, Rakdong and Yongsan Rivers, which once supplied drinking and irrigation water to the population, are now seriously polluted by toxic substances.

The seas are as badly polluted. The waters off Pusan and Inchon are so much polluted by foul sewage, flushed oil and urban rubbish that fish and seaweeds have gone extinct there. And it is long since that Masan Bay was called "dead sea."

Water pollution inevitably entails soil pollution. Serious soil pollution makes rice plants blight, stunts dry-field crops and causes rice to contain noxious substances. A south Korean research institute made public the fact that rice reaped in some localities contained as much cadmium as 15 times the limit allowed in other countries.

Vegetables and fruits are fouled likewise.

On such a grave situation south Korean papers commented:

"Soil pollution has gone the length of spoiling our food, both staple and subsidiary, with mercury, lead, cadmium and other harmful heavy metals."

So, the south Korean people are raising hue and cry against the anti-popular policy of the Chon Du Hwan fascist junta who have deprived them of not only fresh air and clear water but eatable rice and vegetables.

Mouthpieces of monopoly capital, however, claim that environmental pollution is a concomitant of industrial development. This is a lie, of course. South Korea is not industrially developed. Even if it is, it is not at all impossible to prevent pollution.

Then, why has south Korea turned into the "worst polluted zone in the world", into a "heaven of pollution"?

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The south Korean authorities are not collaborating with the fellow countrymen now; in collusion with outside forces, they are bringing in foreign monopoly capital without limit to reduce the south Korean economy completely to a dependent economy. They are even spoiling our beautiful land by introducing the pollutional industries which are rejected as 'rubbish' in foreign countries."

South Korea suffers from environmental pollution because its successive rulers, the Chon Du Hwanites included, have indiscriminately brought in pollutional industries which were forced to stop their operation as "rubbish" in foreign countries. The typical of them are the "Ulsan inorganic chemical factory," "Ryongsong pharmaceutical chemical plant," "Ulju zinc refinery," etc. They had all been rejected as "rubbish" in Japan and put out of operation on account of toxic heavy metals included in the waste water released by them. The puppet junta brought in all these heaps of rubbish and now have them "manufacture" pollutants of all descriptions. They are also neglecting due measures although installation of some equipment would easily prevent pollutants from engendering in production processes.

In this way, south Korea has turned into a sanctuary of pollutional industries owned by foreign monopoly capital, an industrial rubbish dump and into the worst polluted zone. South Korea can never do away with the environmental pollution as long as there survive the cohort of traitors to the nation like the Chon Du Hwan clique.

Chang Bo Hwan

Pongdok Temple Bell Left in the Shade

The great leader President Kim Il Sung has said:

"Our forefathers in ancient times created a resplendent culture which contributed to the flowering of the civilization of the East."

Our country boasts of many historical remains and relics which prove our people's long history and cultural wealth. Among them are world-famous three bells—Pyongyang bell, Yonbok Temple bell and Pongdok Temple bell. They are the precious treasures of our country.

But due to the policy of obliterating the national culture pursued by the south Korean puppets, the Pongdok Temple bell in Kyongju, over 1,200 years old, has lost its original shape.

The bell is reputed for its highly developed art of casting, heavy weight and beautiful and sonorous sound echoing as far as 40 km in fine weather.

The bell was used for indicating time to the inhabitants. Particularly, in time of foreign invasion its sounding struck terror into the hearts of the enemy.

But this precious cultural relic associated with patriotism of our forefathers is these days losing its original shape after it was transferred to the compound of a new museum in Kyongju in 1975.

The belfry only with roofs is exposed to the elements on all sides and this treasure is now rusted.

Worse still, since the place is most windswept in Kyongju the bell is swayed by the wind, sometimes one metre wide. If the bell is left in the shade for a long time the dragon-shaped hook hung from the ceiling will be broken and this bell fall to the ground.

This is due to the anti-popular policy pursued by the south Korean puppet clique who, spending several million *won* of money overnight for their own pleasure and comfort, give no heed to the preservation of historic relics under the pretext of budget deficit.

The same is true of other cultural assets.

The Rungji Tower in Kyongju, a relic of the Three Kingdoms (the early first century B.C.—935 A.D.), collapsed in August 1980, seven months after its rebuilding, and this provoked public derision. A number of castle sites are under heaps of earth or stones. The remains of the Paekje castle in Seoul have turned into a trash dumping place.

A south Korean newspaper lamented, saying that 502 pieces of cultural assets are left forsaken in South Cholla Province alone. Small wonder then, another publication wrote: "We cannot pass over those bent on money-making, while taking a callous attitude to the cultural heritage of the country."

Struggle for Settlement of Food-Agricultural Problem

—In Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries—

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Many countries of the third world attach importance to agriculture and are striving to solve the food problem by their own efforts, and have a very firm resolve to achieve economic self-support by all means."

The non-aligned and other developing countries make plans for agricultural development, establish agricultural guidance bodies and increase state investments in food-agricultural production.

The chief objective of Tanzania's Fourth Five-Year Plan is to develop agriculture to attain self-sufficiency in food; Seychelles framed a plan for agricultural development and makes large capital investments in its execution every year.

The Guinean President stressed that the agricultural policy of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic is to develop agricultural science and technology and increase agricultural production by its own efforts to meet its needs for food and raw materials of industry. This country set up the Ministry of Agriculture and Forest and River Conservation and the Ministry of County Agro-stock Farms and Agricultural Cooperatives and established the Agricultural Production Bureau directing provinces at the "General Revolutionary Committee." There are such institutions also in provinces and counties and villages.

These measures are being taken by other non-aligned and developing countries.

Zambia raised mainly industrial crops under colonial rule but now it cultivates various grain crops.

This country made a "ten-year food plan" to diversify agriculture and settle the food problem.

Mali, Burundi, Equatorial Guinea, Angola and other developing countries are carrying out agricultural diversification successfully.

The non-aligned and other developing countries pay deep attention to irrigation.

These countries laid long- or short-term plans for irrigation, including the construction of irrigation facilities and forest and river conservation, in accord with their specific conditions and are conducting irrigation projects in a mass movement.

Syria directs great efforts to the building of irrigation facilities and waters a vast tract of land. Irrigation works are under construction at different parts of the country.

Algeria is now sharply increasing investments in the building of irrigation facilities to water 20,000 hectares of land every year during the current Five-Year Plan.

It is now stepping up small- and large-scale irrigation projects including the building of reservoirs at many places to complete them in a few years to come. It planted trees in a section of 20 kilometres to prevent the inflow of sand and the damages of the hot wind from the Desert of Sahara.

Benin also made an irrigation plan and is conducting a mass movement for irrigation— well-digging, waterway-cutting, river improvement— and forest and river conservation projects in the natural calamity-hit areas and farming areas to protect farmlands and crops from flood and drought.

The non-aligned and other developing countries are carrying on campaigns to obtain new lands and reclaim waste lands to increase agricultural production.

Madagascar is vigorously conducting a campaign to reclaim 100,000 hectares of lands into paddy fields with efficient machines. It already finished the survey of some 52,000 hectares of lands and is drawing up a plan to reclaim millions of hectares of lands into paddy fields.

Burma, Zimbabwe, Sierra Leone, Somalia and other countries are striving to obtain new lands and reclaiming waste lands to expand arable lands.

As a result of these active efforts, agricultural production is increasing every year in the non-aligned and other developing counties.

Economic Development in Nepal

The respected leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Many countries of the third world attach importance to agriculture and are striving to solve the food problem by their own efforts, and have a very firm resolve to achieve economic self-support by all means."

Today the Nepalese government and people are making new progress in their efforts to do away with age-old economic backwardness and develop the national economy.

Nepal pays special attention to developing the national economy and concentrates great efforts on it, while taking a number of measures to nationalize imperialist-owned companies and restrict the import of goods to defend national sovereignty and protect the national economy.

Agriculture is the leading economic branch of Nepal. So it pays primary attention to agricultural development. During the current Five-Year Plan it makes 31 per cent of its total investments in agricultural development—the expansion of irrigation facilities, the improvement of seeds and the production of chemical fertilizers.

According to the agricultural development plan, it completed a project to irrigate 35,000 hectares of land along the southern Narayani and raise two crops there a year. The government is going to put about 245,000 hectares of cultivated lands under irrigation during the Five-Year Plan. It is also striving to build mineral fertilizer factories.

Nepal took measures to improve the farming methods and raise per-unit-area yields, with the result that the production of rice, wheat and other grains and jute, cotton and other industrial crops is increasing.

The government envisages a 3.2 per cent growth of agricultural production during the Five-Year Plan.

Nepal completed 400-odd projects for drinking water and supplies drinking water to many rural areas. Under the current Five-Year Plan this country is to invest more than 207 million rupees in drinking water projects.

It is building many modern factories using its own raw materials, while developing medium- and small-scale industries.

The government is going to build three hydro-electric power stations by 1985.

Recently a plastics factory was built and the construction of many industrial factories is under way. Nepal is scoring great successes in geological prospecting and road construction.

All these successes are the fruition of the creative labour of the Nepalese people for building a new life.

Choe Sok U

Titbit

Wolves' "Benevolence"

Of late, the puppet Chon Du Hwanites are advertising "reserve cadet scholarship" to make a show of their "benevolence".

This "scholarship" is aimed at giving a meagre amount of "stipends" to some poor college students so as to pressgang them into the puppet army as "junior officers" after their graduation.

It is a cunning plan to lure poor sons and daughters of working people with burning desire for learning to become cheap cannon fodder. And there is a reason for this. The south Korean youth and students are dead set against conscription. They do not want to become the cat's paw of the fratricidal murderers and kill their fellow countrymen. The trick of the war maniacs will only call forth their indignation and rejection.

SHORT STORY

Burning Sun (4)

Om Dan Ung

He put himself in the "harsh trial" of the war and looked back on what he had done in the five years. During that time the land reform, the nationalization of industries, the law on the equality of sexes and other democratic reforms were carried out. The question of building schools had been submitted as the first agenda item in the assembly of the county people's committee; there had been numerous meetings and decisions, plans and work analyses. All this had been noble and fruitful work inseparable from people's welfare.

He saw the smiling faces of people coming to a fish shop run by the consumers' cooperative in the town when a truckload of fish had arrived for the first time after liberation; and glowing faces of happy spectators coming to enjoy "My Home Town" in the cinema that had also been built for the first time. Of course he had made some contribution to all these things.

But his pleasant memories receded and unpleasant scenes floated up. He saw Old In Gyu's face staring at the changes in the life of people. I should have done a better job, Bong Jun repented. I did not look after people warmly as the General had instructed me to. Some came to my office with many complaints. It was not only Old In Gyu who was not satisfied with the work of the county people's committee chairman.

Bong Jun made an agonizing reappraisal of himself and now realized, though vaguely, why the people in this country were looking up toward the General with such reverence and what was behind the noblest qualities of the great man.

The General goes about in plain clothes like an ordinary person and his smiling face is so gentle that even a stranger feels like going into his arms, Bong Jun thought. He speaks in such a sonorous yet informal and kind tone of voice and his smile brightens all gloom in a moment. When he feels hungry, he just asks for a cup of water so as not to cause the people any trouble and goes from people to people for guidance.

Bong Jun once again recalled what the General had said on their parting.

"...if you and I do our work clumsily, our government won by our blood will be forsaken by the people. Remember this."

Bong Jun's eyes grew misty. He repented deeply that he had been unable to realize the lofty plan of the General, the greatest man ever known in history.

Suddenly a dog barked outside and its growling grew louder; evidently the ferocious dog was going to bite some intruders.

Bong Jun strained his ears. There were the footsteps mixed with voices of strangers while the dog was still barking. A shiver ran through his spine.

He raised his body with all his might. His breath became hard, his eyes burnt with a fever, his heart pounding violently. He took hold of his revolver, tremblingly.

The footsteps came nearer and the gate door squeaked. Bong Jun felt another shiver.

Now, their voices were audible but he could not make them out, his nerve being extreme tense. Only one word "comrade" sounded familiar. He doubted his ears.

The first to come into the room was the chief of the food administration section of the county people's committee. Bong Jun looked blankly at the familiar face like a man who had lost his soul.

The intruder was followed by two others—officials of the education and trade sections. The last was Old In Gyu. His moustaches were icicled. His face appeared to have thinned awfully, for he had, perhaps, walked all night in cold frost. Bong Jun felt tears welling in his eyes.

He blinked in an effort to conceal his tears and grasped the cold hand of the old man.

"Thanks heaven! Why on earth did you tell me you had no mind to help me?" Bong Jun tried to show his joyous relief, quivering.

"What do you think I am?" The old man shouted angrily. He tore his hand off Bong Jun's, turning away his face.

But soon he became milder, perhaps he felt sorry for his rudeness, and added in a softer yet curt tone of voice; "Do you think I am troubling myself simply for your sake? Were it not for the dear General, I wouldn't do you a favour!"

Bong Jun choked and tears flooded his eyes.

"Dear General!" He cried inwardly.

* * *

Comrade Supreme Commander listened attentively to the story of Bong Jun about Old In Gyu. At the end of his story, Bong Jun added:

"After we returned to the liberated county seat we heard that the old man had suffered much. The enemy persecuted him because he denied joining the 'self-governing county council' and put him in confinememt. He learned of my return and came limping to meet me the day after my arrival. I thanked him sincerely, but he didn't respond to it, and after a pause asked me about your health. I told him as far as I knew. He heard me blinking, hugely delighted. A funny thing is that he asked me to let him run a factory to make ironware, using iron scraps which were lying waste everywhere in the war days. His proposal made me think instantly that he was still captivated by egoism, though he had fought the enemy courageously."

The Supreme Commander who had been listening smilingly burst into a hearty laughter.

His laughter was so boisterous and cheerful; its sound reverberated far and wide and brightened the whole atmosphere.

"How good that is! Our native capitalists joined us in the fight against Japanese imperialism during the days of its rule and now they are fighting with us against the Americans. We're in hard times and they are going to make cooking pots, farm implements and the like for people and for wartime food

production, by using the enemy's bomb splinters. How good it is! On my way I've seen fine daily necessities made from carcasses of downed American planes—bowls and basins of various sizes, spoons and chopsticks, and what not." He went on to speak, gesticulating to show their sizes and shapes:

"Americans shipped in many guns, tanks and planes to destroy our country, but they are turning into soup bowls for our people. The old man proposed a good idea. Don't discourage him, do help him."

The Supreme Commander talked with Bong Jun for a good while. Then he urged the chairman to do all he could to stabilize the people's living without waiting for the measures to be taken by the higher organs. He asked the chairman if he could do.

"Yes," Bong Jun replied without hesitation.

"You can? How?" A kind smile played on the face of the Supreme Commander.

"I will be able to solve the question," Bong Jun answered after some reflection, "If I go to people and explain to them about the situation in the country."

The Supreme Commander was gazing at his face without a word.

"All right. A true worker relies on people believing in their strength, even if the situation grows worse."

After breakfast they parted. When Bong Jun bowed to him, the Supreme Commander put on boots and came out to see him off.

The Supreme Commander told him again, "Remember me to the old man, and convey my thanks to him for his help in our difficulties. You have to look after him warmly. A man must have moral regard for others, and we have to take the old man with us to communist society. It is the revolutionary obligation of our Korean communists."

"I see, dear leader!"

Bong Jun was moved to tears. After parting with the leader, Bong Jun passed through the front yard where the Supreme Commander's bedstead, painted white halfway, stood.

"How modest he is!"

Limping along a furrow, Bong Jun carefully watched his step not to tread ungleaned cabbage.

The Supreme Commander is our leader who cares for even a blade of grass, a sapling and an ungleaned cabbage if they are used for the people and the country!

Bong Jun was now ashamed of himself. He had walked on in this land but he had never known it was so much cherished by the leader and marked with his lofty footprints; and he carelessly dealt with people who were living in the embrace of the great leader.

At the foot of the valley, he glanced up again towards the hill where the Supreme Commander was still standing. The Supreme Commander standing in a padded overcoat and black boots looked like a lofty mountain soaring on the earth.

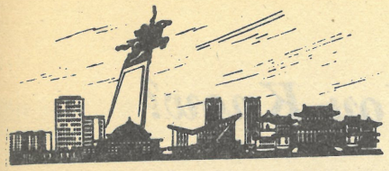
Our people's power is stoutly rooted in the earth and the destiny of tens of millions of our people is rested on his shoulders covered with plain overcoat. Bong Jun thought to himself.

The morning sun was rising over the mountain and the earth was in brilliance.

Bong Jun respectfully bowed again towards the noble leader standing against the dazzling radiance and made his way.

(The end)

News



Kim Il Sung Bookshop Opened

An opening ceremony of the Kim Il Sung Bookshop was held recently at Salisbury, capital of Zimbabwe.

Put in the place of honour were portraits of President Kim Il Sung and Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert G. Mugabe. Seen at the hall of ceremony were slogans reading "Long Live the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and "Long Live the Outstanding Leader Prime Minister Mugabe!" Classic works of great President Kim Il Sung and other Korean publications were exhibited at the hall.

Present on the occasion were the Zimbabwean Vice-Minister of Education and Culture, functionaries of social organizations and people of the press. The Korean ambassador to Zimbabwe and his staff attended the ceremony.

In his speech at the ceremony the Vice-Minister said that using the Kim Il Sung Bookshop the people of Zimbabwe would study the immortal Juche idea more deeply and learn more from the struggle experience of the Korean people and would consolidate and develop friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries in all spheres. Then he declared the Kim Il Sung Bookshop open and cut the tape.

At the ceremony messages to the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il were adopted amid the thunderous applause of those present.

Our Eleven Beats South Koreans 2:0

Our football team defeated the south Korean counterpart 2:0 at the 14th "King's Cup" International Soccer Tournament which took place in Thailand.

Our players displayed a high degree of team work and skill, and kept the opponents on the defensive throughout the game.

Fierce battles went on in front of the south Korean goal. About 34 minutes after the first half of the game started, our player Li Song Ho kicked a goal from 11 metres away.

In the latter half of the game too, our players kept hitting the opponents hard, menacing their goal all the time.

Tens of thousands of spectators who packed the stadium watched the play with breathless suspense.

Two minutes before the game was over, our forward Choe Tae Hun broke through the defence and shot straight from 13 metres away, getting another goal. Thus our team won the game 2:0

Good Scores at International Boxing Tournament

Korean boxers gained good scores at the recent Budapest international boxing tournament for Honved Cup.

Do You Know?

Long Wall of Koryo

The Long Wall of Koryo is a fortification built for a distance of 370 kilometres at the beginning of the 11th century to defend the country from foreign invasion.

The wall is called also One Thousand-*ri* Wall because it runs nearly 400 kilometres.

Foreign invaders attacked Koryo (a Korean feudal state which existed from 918 to 1392—ed.) for nearly 30 years from the close of the 10th century. They suffered defeat after defeat, but did not give up their aggressive scheme.

Therefore, Koryo built this wall during the period from 1033 to 1044 to fortify its northern frontier.

The wall was built along rugged mountain ranges and in hilly areas favourable for defence.

It also ran across fields and valleys.

A number of enclosures were set up and arms emplaced on the wall.

The wall was built mainly with stones. Some parts of it were built with clay according to terrain conditions. Natural cliffs were turned to good account. Where clay was used, a moat 10 to 20 metres wide was built outside the wall.

In most parts, the wall was 5 to 7 metres high and 2 to 5 metres wide on top. At important sections, the wall had parapets.

At vital points facing north there were gates. There were secret gates where the enemy could not see them. Where the wall passed highways, large gates were built to serve as checkpoints.

The Long Wall of Koryo is a precious historical relic. This colossal architectural enterprise vividly shows the resourcefulness, intrepidity, wisdom and labour which the Korean people devoted to the struggles against foreign aggressors.

In the 54-kg division Yo Ryon Sik took the first place and carried off a gold medal, beating all his rivals. Cho Bong Gil held second place in the 91-kg division and got a silver medal, and Li Yong Ho and Chong Jo Ung third place respectively in the 48- and 60-kg divisions.

Yo Ryon Sik was awarded a technical prize.

The tournament was participated in by players of Korea, the USSR, the GDR, Cuba, Hungary, Algeria and France.

No. 191617

HAPPY TRIPLETS

Triplets are raising their artistic skill

They review their lesson

Lovely triplets are studying at the Pyongyang Music and Dance College.

A few days after their birth they lost their mother. In the former exploiter society they would have died.

But the warm love of the Party centre reached them and they have grown up healthily under the kindly care of nursing mothers, nurses and doctors in their charge and are now studying to their hearts'content in the primary course of the college.

Triplets in the kindergarten days. They grow up healthily without envying anything in the world

Triplets grow up to be instrumentalists at the Music and Dance College

The first O Chung Il

The second O Chung Song

The third O Chung Hyok

Historic Place—Samjiyon Today

Part of Samjiyon township today

Students of the higher forestry specialized school deepen their book knowledge

A neat shop in the township

Working people going to work

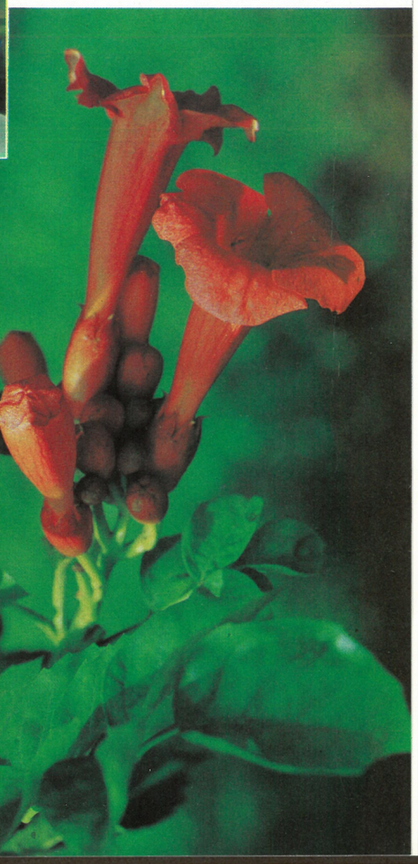
Sledding kindergarten children

At the modernly-equipped county people's hospital

PLANTS IN KOREA

—At the Central Botanical Garden—

Mokran
(Magnolia)



Campsis

Golden Views of Mt. Myohyang

The Habiro Temple

Mt. Myohyang in autumn viewed from Habiro

The Isonnam Falls

No. 13502

Korea Today

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1982